FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS ON REGIONAL ISSUES

Meetings in Panama

PA111332 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Apr 83

[By CARACOL correspondent Guillermo Rodriguez]

[Text] Panama -- The Colombian, Mexican, Panamanian and Venezuelan foreign ministers, who started a series of talks here to speed up a peaceful solution in Central America, will work on six specific recommendations.

According to Colombian President Belisario Betancur, the responses he obtained during his tour in Caracus, Cozumel and Panama City show that the Contadora declaration signatories propose:

1. That all military advisers, regardless of origin, leave Central America.

2. That arms sales to the Central American countries where there are armed confrontations and tension must be stopped.

3. That a vast plan of economic reactivation must be implemented to create employment and social welfare.

4. That domestic problems must be solved democratically, clearly separating the past, for which [words indistinct] must be allowed, and the future, where the full validity of the state of law must exist in the countries.

5. That in the implementation of democratic solutions, all sectors of the population must be absolutely taken into account, without the exclusion of political groups or movements.

6. That the various ethnic groups of the Central American region must be represented and listened to.

Colombian Foreign Minister Comments

PA111651 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Special report by Demetrio Olaciregui from the Holiday Inn, Panama City -- live]

[Text] The foreign ministers are meeting at the Holiday Inn hotel. Attending are Jose Zambrano from Venezuela, Rodrigo Lloreda from Colombia, Bernardo Sepulveda from Mexico and Juan Jose Amado from Panama. This is an urgent meeting of the Contadora group. At this moment, the four foreign ministers are exchanging ideas and data and preparing the morning's agenda. We newsmen had a brief opportunity to witness the beginning of the talks, but not much information was gathered. However, the Panamanian foreign minister said that basically, today's meeting is a continuation of the discussions started in Contadora in January. Other sources have reported that the meeting will seek to create the mechanisms to give greater impetus to the Contadora group.

The Colombian foreign minister made a statement to international media, and Radio Libertad was able to get some of it, as follows: [Begin recording] [Question] The Honduran foreign minister has proposed ameeting of regional foreign ministers as one of the complementary mechanisms of the Contadora declaration. Dr Lloreda, what do you think of this proposal?

[Answer] The meeting itself is not bad. The question would be when and under what circumstances it could be held with success. We must ensure that all countries attend, because you can't predict what will be done at a meeting. Naturally, although those factors have not been sufficiently clarified, a meeting is feasible, and we must try to ensure its success. This cannot be done unless the topics to be discussed are clearly analyzed and we have the countries' willingness to participate constructively.

[Question] Dr Lloreda, the Contadora declaration advocates the withdrawal of military advisers. Would a dialogue be held with the United States, the USSR, the superpowers?

[Answer] It would have to be done, because we can propose, but in the end it is those nations which can prove their good-will towards peace through specific actions. That is part of the package and not an isolated fact. [end recording]

This was a statement by the Colombian foreign minister. The foreign ministers will continue their private meeting during the morning, and Radio Libertad will cover this meeting, being held in the Holiday Inn hotel.

Seek OAS Debate Postponement

PA111753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Panama, 11 Apr (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama), held consultations with their respective governments, seeking emergency formulas that can prevent the danger of a regional war, due to the increased tension between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The four foreign ministers temporarily adjourned their meeting this morning after 2 and 1/2 hours to discuss and define with their governments the criteria to be followed. However, no one was able to confirm the reason for this break in the debate.

Diplomatic sources today confirmed that the meeting seeks, among other things, the postponement of OAS debate on Honduran-Nicaraguan relations, scheduled for this week. Likewise, it was revealed that the conference is aimed at defining specific mechanisms for dialogue and detente in the area.

Envoys Seek Peace Conference Postponement

PA120216 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The ambassadors of the so-called Contadora group countries have met in Washington to devise a way to prevent a Central American peace conference from being held in the immediate future without the presence of the United States. The OAS Political Council met this afternoon to debate Honduras' request, which has the support of Washington.

The Central American conference that had been slated for Santo Domingo at the end of this month would have been attended by Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica; in addition to Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic as honorary witnesses.

Diplomatic sources said that the sudden turnaround in the treatment of the matter was a direct result of the unexpected diplomatic initiative of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who this weekend met in Panama City with the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela and Panama.

Talks Conclude, Tour Set

PA120441 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0412 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The minisummit of foreign ministers that started at 0900 today has just ended at the presidential suite of the Holiday Inn hotel. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III decided to tour, starting tomorrow, all the countries of Central America, where they will meet with the presidents and foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala in order to find a peaceful and permanent solution in the region.

Juan Jose Amado emphasized that the OAS suspended its deliberation on Central America in order to await the results of the Contadora group meeting. The four foreign ministers had already met in January on Contadora Island and took the initial steps to find the mechanisms for the parties in conflict to reach an agreement.

At this time, when there is tension between Honduras and Nicaragua, Amado said that the ministers of these two countries have agreed to discuss the situation. He added that the joint declaration signed between the Costa Rican and Panamanian presidents, in which they ask for an end to the arms traffic in Central America, has obtained the support of several countries in the hemisphere. He said that the talks held and the contacts made at the international level have not included either the United States or the Soviet Union. It is expected that after the tour of the Central American countries the four foreign ministers will have a broader and more optimistic declaration to make on the difficult situation in the area.

More on Tour Plans

PA120454 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0435 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Panama City, 11 Apr [ACAN-EFE] -- The foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will begin early tomorrow a tour of all Central American countries in search of a climate of detente to avert a general conflict. Early tomorrow morning they will leave for Costa Rica, and in the following 48 hours they will visit Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado reported tonight.

After 15 hours of conversations and discussions by the four foreign ministers, Amado announced that the members of the "Contadora group" will meet with the presidents and foreign ministers of all those countries.

A brief bulletin released to newsmen by Minister Amado stated that the purpose of the tour is to conduct consultations "related to the Central American situation."

Asked by ACAN-EFE about the urgency of the efforts undertaken, Juan Jose Amado said that the topic is very important, and that the situation is very serious, which is why it is necessary to respond as swiftly as the circumstances warrant. The Panamanian foreign minister confirmed that he contacted Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today, but explained that D'Escoto has not participated in the conference of the Contadora group.

Regarding the nature of the consultations to be held in the coming 2 days in Central America, Amado declared that it involves making as many consultations possible "with the greatest care possible," so that none of the countries affected by the crisis will feel affected.

The Panamanian foreign minister confirmed that the postponement of the meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to discuss the situation between Nicaragua and Honduras was proposed by the Contadora group, through efforts made today. He added that this postponement is regarded as a vote of confidence to the peacemaking efforts of the four ministers meeting here.

Minister Amado said that they are not taking any concrete formula in their tour of the countries of the isthmus. He explained that the foreign ministers are going to listen, and not to impose solutions on those affected.

Regarding prior peace efforts for the region, the Panamanian minister said that none of them should be viewed as a failure, "because all are positive and contain valuable elements."

He reiterated the declaration of the "Contadora group" of 9 January regarding the necessity to view the crisis of the Central American region with an approach proper of the region, without involving it in the East-West conflict. Juan Jose Amado also said that the tensions existing in the isthmus are the product of deficiencies in the existing socio-economic situations.

D'Escoto Gives Views

PA111940 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui direct from the Presidential Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto met this morning with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and with Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera. The Nicaraguan foreign minister made the following statement when leaving the presidency: [Begin recording] [D'Escoto -- in progress] ...to come to Panama and meet with the Panamanian president and foreign minister, and we think our visit has had positive results.

Obviously, we have discussed the regional situation in our talks. This is all I have to say.

[Question] What is your opinion about the meeting here between the Colombian and Panamanian presidents.

[Answer] I think it is very important. I think we must highlight the Latin American spirit and sincerity in trying to achieve peace in the region. Peace is not now merely threatened, because there is in fact war in Nicaragua, a war which the United States is waging from Honduras using Honduran territory and former Somozist guards and officers as their main instruments. However, I think that what's taking place here is very positive, and should be given the importance it deserves. [end recording]

Panama's Amado Interviewed

PA112159 Panama Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Interview by correspondent Demetrio Olaciregui with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, do you think at this point there is a consensus, or at least a step toward a consensus, in considering the Contadora initiative as the one most viable, as the synthesis of other regional peace initiatives?

[Answer] It is very important to note that one cannot assume that the Central American issue -- which is complex and derives from a number of actions and reactions that have not only historical effects, but also political repercussions -- can be resolved through sporadic actions by any one country, even if these actions reflect the very good faith and great will of that country. Joint action by several nations is needed. They must make their concern felt. They must fulfill their responsibility as countries interested in peaceful coexistence with regard to a topic as difficult and delicate as the Central American issue. Any initiative by Panama would be very difficult to implement if that initiative were not added to the actions of other countries. That is the reason for the response and good reception accorded internationally to the Contadora meeting, because it expresses the concern of four countries close to the area in conflict, four nations that have traditionally expressed their interest in peaceful coexistence, which implement an international policy marked by respect for the rights of each nation and based on nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples.

The current actions are a consequence of initial steps taken at the Contadora meeting, but the Contadora meeting itself is the result of previous steps, such as the initiatives introduced by Mexico and Venezuela and other recommendations and observations made by both Mexico and France. To the Contadora meeting one must add the big step taken by [Colombian] President Betancur, who held a talk with the Venezuelan and Mexican Presidents and then met here with the Costa Rican president and with our own president, Ricardo de la Espriella. If to this we add the views and contributions accumulated during this tour by President Betancur, we would have even greater capacity to attend to Central America's current difficulties. The action carried out by all the countries would definitely have no effect or validity without the clear and good-willed intention of the countries and groups involved in these actions to overcome the crisis and seek peace.

[Question] What other regional countries have expressed their support for the Contadora document?

[Answer] We have received many notes that point to the coinciding positions held by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama and other countries. One of the first such manifestations, one of the first forums at which these manifestations occurred, was the meeting held in Managua to prepare the nonaligned work session.

Many countries expressed their support for the initiatives taken at Contadora. Subsequently, there have been other manifestations, for instance at the nonaligned meeting in New Delhi, and at the working meeting held in Cartagena to prepare for the session of the Group of 77 held later in Buenos Aires.

Within the framework of the support given to the Contadora declaration, a very valid concept prevails: The interest in having the nations of the hemisphere and those on other continents begin expressing themselves in a consolidated fashion with regard to the Central American issue. It is not a matter of one swallow making a summer. We know that cannot be done. It takes many swallows to make a great summer. Thus the need for joint actions by the nations of the hemisphere and those in other parts of the world.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think that at this point there are greater prospects for the conflicting sides to consider the possibility of opening peace talks, prospects which did not exist at other times? If you do think so, what is your reason for saying this?

[Answer] I think there are greater prospects now for the nations of the hemisphere to create the necessary atmosphere for the Central American countries to open a dialogue marked by understanding, through which they may resolve their conflicts.

[Question] Things, however, seem to grow more confused, since anti-Sandinist forces backed by various groups have launched an invasion against Nicaragua. The impression, therefore, is that the panorama is growing more complicated. Do you think this helps? What do you think will be the outcome of all this?

[Answer] As I said at the beginning of this talk, the situation is very complex. Situations in which war actions are stepped up make the task of seeking a peaceful solution much more difficult, not only because of the violence itself, but because eventually the groups and the sides involved grow more radical. Greater tension is created, and the possibilities of holding a dialogue become much more remote. Let us hope that Nicaragua's tense situation can be surmounted, as well as the actions that are apparently being staged through the borders.

One thing is certain: The information we have available is contradictory. Apparently the two sides of the coin are very confusing. One thing is true, however: There is a conflict and there is a pole of violence in Nicaragua. Violence there may not have reached the level it has in El Salvador, but even though small, that violence prevents or at times makes more difficult the achievement of a peaceful solution.

[Question] When you talk to your representatives in Tegucigalpa, how do they view the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua? The impression is that these relations are quickly deteriorating. What are the prospects of an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Answer] The two countries have expressed their interest in holding a dialogue in order to find a solution to the conflict. We sincerely believe that the solution to the problem between Honduras and Nicaragua must derive exclusively from their own efforts. The solution must stem from the conditions that are characteristic of the countries involved, their relationship, and their limitations in enforcing several practical measures, such as the vigilance and care of their borders and other developmental measures that will be very necessary. Although Honduras has many refugees, the result of various (?actions undertaken) in the area, it is also true that unless those refugees become integrated into a productive society they will remain idle.

This idleness may lead to a certain amount of violence. All of these factors must be reviewed by the two countries. They must seek the best solutions to their own realities.

I don't think a solution imposed by Panama, Mexico, the United States or Cuba would be effective. This must be viewed from this tandpoint. Apparently the two countries have expressed their willingness to do this. But, as I said earlier, it looks as if the right climate does not currently exist for them to sit down to overcome their differences. Perhaps a joint effort by the other nations will help them surmount this phase.

[Question] What is Washington's current role? A few weeks ago, you held talks with Ambassador Kirkpatrick and with Thomas Enders, under secretary of state for inter-American affairs. How do they view the situation? What feelings do you perceive concerning the Washington Government's political will to promote a political solution to the crisis?

[Answer] Judging from the information available from Washington, I think that they would favor a peaceful solution to the entire area conflict. This is related to how the ice is broken, how the situation is overcome, the current difficulties between Washington and Managua, the actions and reactions connected with the Salvadoran liberation and guerrilla movements, and the positions held by Cuba and Washington on the various Central American issues. I think that if the nations of the hemisphere support the initiatives of Mexico and Venezuela, the Contadora initiative and the others that might be made as a result of President Betancur's visit to Panama by introducing some followup to these initiatives, perhaps we would also help give Washington a framework within which they might contribute to better conditions for a solution in Central America.

[Question] When are you scheduled to travel to Washington, and what would be the purpose of this trip?

[Answer] My trip would take place after the constitutional referendum so that the civic and patriotic responsibility of all Panamanians can receive the support of the public officials. I would travel in early or mid-May. In Washington we would discuss bilateral and hemispheric issues and various world developments.

[Question] After the minisummit -- as tomorrow's meeting here in Panama has been labeled -- what other steps are included in the program of initiatives in which Panama is involved in search of peaceful solution to the problem? Where would the summit in the Dominican Republic or the meeting of foreign ministers or presidents fit in?

[Answer] I would dare say that as a result of President Betancur's visit, we will be provided with guideline for specific actions. Other foreign ministers' meetings may be held to discuss this issue.

As for the meeting slated for the Dominican Republic, I understand that it is still a plan, an idea. We have received an invitation from the Dominican Government and have asked them to provide us with additional information, for instance on the countries that have already agreed to participate. It is particularly important that the five Central American countries should be present there. The date and other interesting aspects, such as a draft agenda, are also pending. We feel that unless the five Central American countries are present, the outcome of that session might be very sterile.

GALTIERI REPORTEDLY TO SERVE 60-DAY ARREST

PY120047 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0023 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (DYN) -- Former President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri has been punished with a 60-day arrest, which he will have to serve in a military unit of the greater Buenos Aires area, it was learned today from authoritative sources.

Galtieri will also reportedly be tried by a court of honor in view of his recent remarks to the press.

MAIN POINTS OF 77 DECLARATION TO BE RELEASED

PY080156 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- The heads of delegations attending the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 will discuss tomorrow the draft of the final declaration of the plenary meeting, whose main points will be made known on Saturday.

According to information provided tonight by a spokesman for the Argentine delegation, the final declaration will make a call to all developed nations to supply specific solutions at the coming UNCTAD meeting to be held in Belgrade in June.

The full text of the declaration which the 77 will draft in Buenos Aires will also be disclosed at the meeting in Belgrade after each delegate submits it for the consideration of his head of state.

Meanwhile, 36 speakers addressed the meeting today which forced the session to be held open until midnight while the conference hall remained almost empty during the day.

The address of Matthews William [as received], foreign minister of Grenada, a small Caribbean Island, stood out among the others when he said that "it seems that this meeting has no clear-cut ideas and does not know where it ought to go to find solutions to the crisis."

He added: "So far, only the means have been discussed without pinpointing the real goal of the meeting: that UNCTAD should come up with concrete progrmas for aiding developing countries."

Declaration Made Known

PY092212 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (AFP) -- It was learned here today that the final declaration of the Group of 77 says that the refusal of the industrialized countries to facilitate the payment of the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt is jeopardizing international stability.

The document, which is to be submitted at the UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade next June, points out that while the economic crisis is threatening peace in the world, the $630 billion debt of the underdeveloped countries can become a time bomb for the international financial system.

The significant title of the document put out by the Group of 77, "The World Economic Situation With Special Emphasis on the Current Economic Crisis and the Prospects for the Eighties," shows the obvious concern of the underdeveloped countries which met in the Argentine capital.

The document says that as the crisis grows, social tensions and conflicts tend to increase, endangering world peace. The document adds that by the end of 1982 the foreign debt of the developing countries reached the overwhelming amount of approximately $630 billion, with annual interest payments of $130 billion. The document points out that the poor countries have had to restrict their development activities and the importation of essential products and that many of them are at the doorstep of economic collapse.

The symptoms of the crisis are described as inflation, exchange fluctuation, monetary instability, interest rates increases and the adverse policies implemented by transnationals.

The document indicates that from the beginning of the crisis, these financial and commercial international institutions have served the interests of the developed countries. The document denounces the role of the transnationals. The document says that efforts made to restructure the transnationals so as to make them more just and equitable in support of development have not yet attained their goals.

The fact that some developed countries have resorted to coercive and discriminatory economic measures against developing countries, for political and economic reasons, increases the alarming tend toward international disorder. The document, at certain places, points out the unacceptable concentration of international decisionmaking power in the hands of developed countries, and notes that they use that power arbitrarily.

The delegates from the countries attending the Buenos Aires meeting complain that all attempts made by developing countries to carry out serious negotiations with developed countries on world economic problems have not received any positive answers.

The document says that an overall and stable development and a just international economic order require an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation, a stop to the arms race and disarmament measures that permit resources to be freed for use in development.

The document warns that the developing countries have now become significant partners in the international economy because they absorb more than 30 percent of the developed countries' exports and represent 20 percent of world production.

The document emphasizes that the average investment and savings in the developing countries surpassed, in the seventies, those of the developed countries; that during the seventies the recession in the developed countries could have been even worse and their unemployment greater had it not been for the growing imports of the developing countries.

The final declaration says that the threat to the world which the current crisis represents for the stability and growth of the developing and developed countries alike, makes it necessary for the international community to establish a program of concerted measures to reactivate the world economy and accelerate the growth and development of the developing countries, in addition to strengthening international economic cooperation.

In conclusion, the declaration of the Group of 77 says that the only way to come out of the crisis is to adhere to the new international economic order established by the United Nations in 1974.

Aguirre Lanari Closes Meeting

PY111840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1551 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari said today that we have reinforced the unity of the South, which will now, perhaps as never before, have one voice in talks with the North.

Aguirre Lanari gave a speech at noon today to close the 5th Meeting of Ministers of the Group of 77, which began its meeting on 28 March in Buenos Aires. Delegations from 125 nations of the developing world participated in the meeting.

The Buenos Aires meeting of the Third World bloc was in preparation for the summit conference that will take place in Belgrade in June 1983 within the framework of the UN's Sixth UNCTAD Conference.

The Argentine foreign minister, on closing the 5th Meeting of Ministers of the Group of 77, said today that we have reinforced the unity of the South, which will now, perhaps as never before, have one voice in talks with the North. Aguirre Lanari added that the objective of this meeting has been fully attained because developing countries now have a negotiating position and strategy. The political will of the South has brought about coherent and specific proposals, but now a consensus of ideas must be sought with our developed partners. We expect them to have the same willingness to engage in dialogue that prevailed at this meeting and an equal share of political will.

Pointing to the importance of the meeting of 125 delegations in Buenos Aires, Aguirre Lanari stated that while in Buenos Aires -- which was the capital of the South for a few days -- we talked clearly and understood each other. I am certain that when you leave you will take in your suitcases all the documents reflecting this agreement and in your hearts the deep satisfaction given by the fact that while in Buenos Aires, where the Group of 77 met, the people of the South held a friendly and enduring meeting.

Further on, Aguirre Lanari stated that this was the first time that the Group of 77 reached a level of agreement and understanding enabling it to draw up specific draft resolutions to be discussed and agreed upon with the North. Aguirre Lanari said that the objective achieved, something that many people thought impossible, is clear-cut proof of the maturity of the Group of 77. After overcoming earlier negative experiences, we now propose to the world a systematic plan of ideas with documents reflecting our political will. These documents will undoubtedly facilitate our actions in Belgrade and dispel any doubts about the deep responsibility with which we of the South will participate in the historic Sixth UNCTAD Conference.

Aguirre Lanari disclosed that the platform drawn up in Buenos Aires contains two main elements: the political declaration, which outlines our position regarding the serious and pressing international economic situation, and the negotiating clause, which expresses our decision to seek consensus with our developed friends for adopting just solutions.

This clause not only provides for our negotiating strategy and the subjects to be negotiated but also, as has already been stated, includes proposals to be made in Belgrade.

Aguirre Lanari then said that a message calling for dialogue and concrete action was also drawn up during the meeting. He said that the message calls on our partners from the North, taking into consideration the seriousness of the crisis that is affecting us all, to participate in the Belgrade meeting with a high degree of willingness to make decisions, with the readiness to carry out concerted action and with the political will to cooperatively deal with the pragmatic proposals drawn up by the developing countries in Buenos Aires.

The Argentine foreign minister stressed that we have two difficult months ahead of us. During this time, we will have to increase official and unofficial bilateral, regional and multilateral talks and to profit as much as possible from the permanent consulting channels of the United Nations.

Further on, Aguirre Lanari said that the results of the meeting are clear-cut, adding that we have expressed our willingness to engage in dialogue and seek understanding. All those who are likewise dedicated to preserving humanity from imminent chaos should share our spirit and make the same commitment.

Aguirre Lanari then pointed to the presence of Indian Foreign Minister Narashima Rao who, on behalf of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, outlined to the meeting the main ideas and decisions contained in the economic declaration drawn up during the meeting of nonaligned countries held in New Delhi in March.

Aguirre Lanari concluded by stating that instead of discussing half-measures, making irrelevant claims and blaming the present crisis on the industrialized countries, the meeting sought agreement on the serious international economic situation in order to adopt methods and measures to overcome the crisis and resume the path toward development, which is something indispensable for the prosperity and well-being of our people.

In conclusion, Aguirre Lanari stated that not straying from this path is a formal challenge put to us by history.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES MILITARY-UNION PACT

PY120313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2218 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (TELAM) -- Speaking to leaders of the federal capital branch of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] at his office in Government House, Interior Minister General Llamil Reston this afternoon denied the alleged existence of a military-union pact.

The statement was disclosed by [PDC leader] Carlos Ernesto Ure at the press room in Government House. Ure attended the meeting with Reston accompanied by Marcelo Santiago Gey and Justo Antonio Lofeudo.

ARMY COMMAND DECLARATION ON MORALITY, PURGES

PY082057 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The commander of the Army, General Simon Sejas Tordoya, has reiterated his democratic ideals and obedience to the Constitution and under no circumstance, to any political party. This statement was made in a document delivered to the press entitled, "The Army Command in Defense of Institutional Morality."

The document says: It is necessary to emphasize that the National Government is made up of the three branches of government: the executive, legislative and judicial branches. These branches exercise a constitutional mandate in the government independently of each other, and have their own powers in accordance with the democratic system of government found in the country since the birth of the nation.

The faithful observance of these juridical principles is the basis for national security, the operation of our republican institutions, the preservation of freedom and the enforcement of justice. The unfortunate events which have recently upset national feelings -- due to the moral and economic policies being established in the different areas of the government's administrative activity -- have compromised the image of the Armed Forces. Respect for the Armed Forces has declined, not only inside the country, but outside as well, because of that compromise our professoinal dignity, a dignity which must be fully recovered.

The most important duty for those who accept positions of responsibility is to act with honesty, equity and ability in the difficult mission of administering the state's assets. From the time we chose a military career, we realized that the prestige of the Armed Forces and their members was based on honor, valor, unselfishness and dedication in the service of the Bolivian people. Those who violated the rules seriously stained the image of the national Army, thus not living up to their responsibility, and compromised the prestige of the military institutions, and had to be purged from the ranks in view of the criminal acts committed, acts which are well known by the national and international public.

Our institution and its members, under no circumstance support these crimes. We have fulfilled our duty, with the full knowledge of the causes, by fully studying all of the background before proceeding with dismissals. When the rules of morality are violated, these violations cannot be erased in the minds of the public with simple open letters in the press. These open letters reveal the illegitimate origins of the large sums used in costly publications, publications which continue to seriously stain the respectability and prestige of the military institutions.

The crimes committed while exercising public administrative functions [words indistinct] has specific rights to carry out that task. It would be inadmissible to see immorality and corruption go unpunished under the cover of the proven honesty of the majority of the military cadre, who fulfill their obligations in a quiet and self-denying way.

With the firm purpose of preventing the shadows of disgrace from once again staining our prestige, the application of appropriate punishments has been approved in order to preserve military honor, particularly the honor of the young officers who are inspired by the noble and virtuous actions provided by the good example and gentlemanliness of their superiors.

Just when the people openly began to manifest a conscientious attitude and to show respect for military institutions again, cynical public statements damaging to national harmony began to appear. The measures taken were considered carefully, they were not hasty or of a personal nature. The measures required a long period of study with regard to their punitive aspects.

In conclusion, the document released by the Army commander, Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya, says that the Army Command has the responsibility of maintaining the incorruptible prestige of its members, who are inspired by the example of our martyrs, Bush and Villarroel, who gave their lives as a pure expression of service to the fatherland.

MINERS APPROVE COMANAGEMENT PLAN WITH COMIBOL

PY082124 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The comanagement program between mineworkers and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, Comibol, has been approved after extensive studies. We have a report from the Siglo XX Mine:

[Begin relay] This is a report from Siglo XX for Panamericana. Thursday morning, after a long assembly, the Siglo XX mineworkers approved the comanagement project with Comibol. There were, however, some reservations, which will be discussed at the upcoming National Mining Congress. [end relay]

MINISTER LABELS TIN COUNCIL 'INOPERATIVE'

PY100340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2039 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 8 Apr (EFE) -- Bolivian Minister of Mines and Metallurgy Carlos Barragan has labeled the International Tin Council (ITC), an organization which regulates the commerical operations of this mineral, as "inoperative." He pointed out that the producing countries are going to define their position in the coming months. He emphasized that the recently created Association of Tin Producing Countries [Associacion de Paises Productores de Estano -- APPE] will become in the next few months the factor which will balance price policies as related to the consumer countries.

He explained that the APPE will be able to give an impetus to the cooperation programs among producing countries and will safeguard mineral prices on the international market. The APPE is made up of Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire. The mine ministers of these countries are going to meet to confirm their agreement next October in La Paz.

Bolivia, which in the last few years has maintained a critical position toward the ITC and has demanded from ITC officials just prices for the mineral, opposed the decision of the consumer countries to sell their strategic tin reserves in order to control prices. The Bolivian mines minister confirmed to EFE that the APPE will meet next October in La Paz to approve the agreements reached by the tin producing countries last March in London.

PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION, RIOTS

PY111324 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 83 p 1

["Text" of President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo's speech to the nation recorded at the Planalto Palace library in Brasilia and broadcast over national television and radio network at 2300 GMT on 9 April]

[Text] Brazilians: The opening process has been shaken by the explosion of violence that the country has just witnessed. The democratic system, which the people and government are trying to improve, provides for peaceful and civilized means to defend interests, aspirations and rights. The recent acts of vandalism are blows against the process itself, which must be preserved.

All national sectors reject and condemn the foolish acts perpetrated against public order and security.

Everyone is aware of the extent and depth of the crisis the world is confronting. Everyone is aware that the current imbalances demand unprecedented sacrifices. We have gone from prosperity into recession, from abundance into scarcity and anxiety.

To cope with this situation, all possible resources have been mobilized. But if you ask me whether I am fully satisfied with the results obtained, I would say no. But I would add that the magnitude of the difficulties must not be a reason for despair. I am sure that by acting orderly, in unity and cooperatively, all Brazilians together can help to win the struggle against the present difficulties.

Guided by one of the duties of my position, which is to promote collective well-being, I will proceed with the necessary corrections and adjustments to the directives I issued when I assumed the presidency of the republic.

I am willing to listen to suggestions and demands which are properly presented, but I will not tolerate acts of violence, disturbances or public disorder. Democracy is dialogue in which the rationality of arguments must prevail, not arguments based on force or truculence. The democratic opening now in progress constitutes a gradual and peaceful reform of society; not permission to subvert order and institutions.

Disturbances in Fortaleza, Rio

PY111645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0447 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Fortaleza, Brazil, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Violent street demonstrations, similar to those that took place in Sao Paulo at the beginning of this week, took place today in this capital in the northeastern Brazilian state, creating uneasiness among the population.

During the demonstrations, the police reacted promptly and detained four persons, including two minors, who were trying to loot stores in downtown Fortaleza.

Today, Rio de Janeiro was shocked by a number of rumors of looting and destruction of stores, provoking panic among the people and forcing hundreds of stores to close their doors.

The riot police acted immediately and occupied the strategic points of downtown Rio, thus preventing the action of the agitators.

5 Arrested in Rio

PY111837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Five persons were arrested today in Rio de Janeiro when 2,000 unemployed persons tried to carry out a demonstration in downtown Rio de Janeiro.

The prompt intervention of the police kept the demonstration from degenerating into violent disorders since some demonstrators had begun to throw stones at buses and to loot a truck filled with grain.

The incident started when 2,000 unemployed persons realized that they had been fooled by a company's promotional campaign, launched through ads in Rio de Janeiro newspapers, which offered excellent job opportunities without any prior experience required.

The firm did not mention anything in the advertisement regarding the number of vacancies available. Therefore, thousands of persons began to arrive at the company's offices early in the morning but were not received by any of the firm's directors. Annoyed by this treatment, the unemployed persons began to throw stones at the building, at passenger buses and also urged others to start looting shops.

This afternoon the situation in downtown Rio de Janeiro was calm.

Police on Alert in Osasco

PY111825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Apr (AFP) -- The Brazilian military police have been put on alert in the industrial city of Osasco, 30 km from Sao Paulo, to prevent new demonstrations and acts of vandalism by unemployed workers, a police source stated.

After a calm weekend, the Sao Paulo capital woke up this morning under a massive deployment of police troops patrolling the downtown area and the tense neighborhoods where tremendous disorders and looting took place last week.

The special preventive operation was extended as far as Osasco, where Police Chief Celso Chagas reported that he will not tolerate any demonstration in front of city hall, as scheduled for this afternoon by the Committee of Unemployed Workers from this city.

Chagas added that this demonstration is considered illegal because the organizers did not request prior authorization from police authorities, as provided for in the new rules governing meetings which were put into effect last week.

Osasco is an important industrial city in the greater Sao Paulo area and also an important military garrison.

BETANCUR MESSAGES REAGAN ON C.A. CRISIS

PA101325 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Betancur affirmed today that the good will of all parties interested in solving the Central American crisis, respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples, together with the decision to abstain from actions that could aggravate the situation, will contribute to the solution of the conflict.

This statement was made in a letter that President Betancur sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan a few minutes before leaving Caracas for San Andres Island, where this afternoon he will open the third seminar on the evaluation of national territories.

From San Andres, he will continue his trip to Mexico and Panama.

Departs on Peace Mission

PA082000 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1915 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur said today that he wishes peace for Central America. He left Colombia at noon on a tour that will take him through Venezuela, Mexico and Panama. Betancur said: I do not want an important role for Colombia or myself.

His quick tour through the area will last approximately 50 hours during which he will meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espirella and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

Statements on Central America

FL091612 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 9, (CANA-REUTER) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today called for the removal of all foreign military advisers from Central America as a first step towards a peaceful settlement in Central America. We must seek a negotiated agreement because any other way would lead to the abyss, he told reporters before leaving for the second leg of a Central American peace initiative.

Betancur met Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins last night and was due to hold a second round of talks with him today before flying to Mexico for talks with President Miguel de la Madrid.

Betancur said action must be taken in the light of what he called a de facto invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras. He did not specify what proposals he was bringing of his mission, which includes talks with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espirella and Costa Rican President Alberto Monge in Panama tomorrow.

In his welcoming address for Betancur last night, Herrera Campins described the Colombian's mission as an effort to prevent Latin America becoming an area of tension provoked by the superpowers.

Further Statements

PA100217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE) -- Today Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas exhorted the governments of Central America and the Caribbean to "cooperate in an important way to achieve the common goal of securing the return of peace." In a message addressed to all the presidents and prime ministers of the area, Betancur noted that peace must be the basis of all future ideals.

"We trust that, through dialogue and negotiation, the countries of the Central American region will contribute to reducing tensions and establishing the basis for a climate of permanent peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among the states," he said.

The Colombian president released his message after visiting Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and beginning his meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid with a view to discussing formulas that will secure peace in Central America.

Returns Home

PA110304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur returned to Bogota tonight after a "mission in search of peace for Central America," whose results he said were satisfying. The chief of state arrived from Panama at the military airbase at (?Eldorado) International Airport at 0110 GMT.

During his 55-hr tour between Friday and Sunday, Betancur held talks with his counterparts Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Ricardo de la Espirella of Panama and Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica.

U.S. CITIZEN KIDNAPPED IN META PROVINCE

PA091935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Villavicencio, Colombia, 9 Apr (AFP) -- U.S. citizen Katherine Woodrirse and her foreman were kidnapped Friday, apparently by guerrillas of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), according to military sources.

About 10 men attacked the Woodrirse farm in southern Meta Province, and after kidnapping their victims, took a vehicle, several firearms, and a radio communications set.

The security corps immediately started combing the area for the kidnappers.

400 FARC REBELS READY TO ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA110210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0057 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (EFE) -- Some 400 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrilla group have announced their intention to lay down their arms and accept the amnesty that has been in effect since November 1982.

In a meeting with members of the National Peace Commission, leaders of FARC, which is active in the Department of Cundinamarca in the central part of the country, indicated that they will wait to see if the measures adopted by the government are effective.

Ismael Aguilar, spokesman for the group, said that for now, armed activities have been suspended and peace will prevail in the zone in which they operate. He added that the military forces have stopped pursuing them, which permits a closer rapprochement with the authorities to search for peace.

A week ago, Manuel Marulanda Velez, foremost leader of FARC, also expressed his desire to resume civilian life after more than 30 years in the rural struggle, but as of now he has not done so.

ARMY REPORTS REBEL-TROOP CLASH IN MAGDALENA

PA111250 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 1D

[Text] Three guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed yesterday in a bloody clash with military troops in the middle Magdalena region, an army command spokesman reported in Bogota. The clash between troops of the 14th Brigade and guerrillas of the 11th FARC Front occurred in Laguales, jurisdiction of Cano Vueltacuna, in the middle of the Magdalena region. The rebels were identified as Edwin Noguera, N.N., and alias "[illegible]cho," leaders of a squad which operated in that region. They were accused of extortion and the kidnapping of cattlemen. Shotguns and ammunition as well as military supplies and explosives were seized.

Another military source disclosed that the southern naval force arrested two members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, in Penas Negras, jurisdiction of Puerto Leguizamo, in the Putumayo region.

It also confirmed that the 9th Front of the FARC killed Jose Heber Herrera, a foreman kidnapped on 21 March by a group of 15 guerrillas from the Utatan farm in the Antioquia Municipality of Sonson. Also, two merchants who have not been identified were killed in the Municipality of Ituango.

BORDER CLASHES WITH VENEZUELAN TROOPS REPORTED

PA090125 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Cucuta, Colombia - The border with Venezuela was practically militarized this afternoon in the Tibu Municipality following a second armed clash between military units of the two countries. The information added that over 200 troops have been dispatched to the area by orders of the 5th Military Brigade.

Two incidents which were not clearly explained have been reported in that region in the past 60 hours. Members of the Tibu mayor's office revealed that the area has been constantly harassed by Venezuelan national guard units who for some time have claimed that the area belongs to Venezuela.

IDB TO GRANT ADDITIONAL LOAN FOR EMERGENCY

PY080255 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The IDB will grant our country an additional loan of several tens of millions of dollars for the emergency zone, particularly Tumbes and Piura. This announcement was made by (Jack Haskings), who arrived in Lima heading a special IDB mission, after meeting with President Fernando Belaunde Terry in Government House yesterday.

LIMA MAYOR DISCUSSES CUBA VISIT, HAILS TIES

PY082147 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Lima Mayor Eduardo Orrego Villacorta has said that his visit to Havana was instrumental in strengthening Peruvian-Cuban ties. He added that bilateral cooperation had been intensified and will be mutually beneficial to both countries.

Orrego reported that a Cuban delegation will visit our country in June to discuss bilateral relations.

LATEST KILLINGS BY SHINING PATH REPORTED

PY120316 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Fernando Rincon Bazo last Saturday publicly challenged the top leader of Shining Path, Abimael Guzman, to come out and face him. The minister was irritated by the new flareup of violence in the Ayacucho emergency zone, where 75 people have been killed in the past week.

Reappearing last Sunday, the extremists executed 66 peasants, including children, women and old men in the locality of Lucanamarca. On Friday, they attacked the Republican Guard post at Chupan, killing three guardsmen and an old woman, and wounding another guardsman who was evacuated to Lima.

On Saturday, yesterday, a group of approximately 200 Shining Path terrorists barged into the town of Chucchi, in the Ayacucho province of Cangallo, and killed five persons in broad daylight in the presence of onlookers. It was reported that four people were killed, and the local police confirmed that one of them was the town's governor.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT BETANCUR ARRIVES 8 APRIL

PA082242 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur arrived in Caracas at 1750 (2150 GMT) today for an official 18-hour visit to Venezuela. Betancur was received by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco at the Simon Bolivar International Airport and immediately boarded a helicopter to fly the military circle in Caracas where he will be received by President Luis Herrera Campins with full protocol. Tonight and tomorrow morning Betancur and Herrera will discuss a meeting for peace in Central America that the Colombian president is promoting.

Welcomed By Herrera Campins

PA091610 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2235 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins welcoming Colombian President Belisario Betancur presumably at Caracas Military Airport -- live]

[Excerpts] As the constitutional president of Venezuela, I am pleased to welcome Your Excellency, the President of Colombia, during this visit that honors us. In this mutual determination to make sincere, constant and sustained efforts so that our continent does not become the setting for tensions provoked by the superpowers' confrontation, Venezuela and Colombia, Colombia and Venezuela, share the same purpose and uphold the same ideals of solidarity and peace.

Mr President of Colombia, it has been announced that your trip is basically linked to efforts to end the violence in Central America, which hurts all of us as if it were taking place -- as it is, indeed, spiritually -- in our homelands.

I can tell you that there has been no serious, particular and sincere effort for peace in that important area of our continent in which Venezuela has not been present with its activity, its actions and its encouragement. For this reason, I am absolutely certain that ideas and orientations will emerge from the talks we will hold tonight and early tomorrow, which will continue encouraging that tireless search for peace that permits an integrated and harmonious development of the natural and human resources of our two countries.

Betancur's Comments

PA091615 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2248 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas following his arrival on an official visit to Venezuela; presumably at Caracas Military Airport -- live]

[Excerpts] The relations between our two homelands, which definitely form a single homeland, have followed a fluid course of friendship and reciprocal benefit. We have come together and been separated in the course of the broad current of those relations, with more closeness than separation, because thre is so much that unites us, while the things that could cause differences between us are few and almost nonexistent.

Your Excellency and all the Venezuelans who are listening to me: I wanted to come to Venezuela because peace, the much desired peace in the Central American region, peace in Latin America as a whole, is up to all of us equally. We are a part of the Latin American region. We are Caribbean countries and therefore, because we are in the Caribbean Basin, we have the soul of Central America, which is now in a state of agitation and upheaval. Everything that alters that peace in Central America in one way or another alters the pulse of our activities.

Just in time, at the initiative of his excellency President Herrera Campins, of the most excellent president of Mexico, the presidents of Panama and of Colombia, in good time, all met on the Panamanian Island of Contadora in January. There was concurrence; there was a glimmer of light in the unceaseing search for peace in Central America.

Mr President, I have come to Venezuela to follow up on the spirit of the decisions and agreements reached on Contadora. The spirit does not accept resignation or conformity because we see that every day there is more upheaval in the Central American region and that what were formerly bonfires of disagreement could suddenly become an uncontrollable blaze.

We cannot say that this is not our problem. We are a part of that problem; we are the problem. Solidarity is ineludible. The wind is spreading the blaze everywhere.

That is why, Your Excellency Herrera Campins, I think that the time has come to strengthen, enhance and extend the enlightenment that you, through your Foreign Minister Zambrano, extended over Contadora, over the deliberations, until we reached the agreements that were signed at the time. I have no purpose but to continue to follow in those footsteps, to make the stamp of Contadora a current for finding new solutions that perhaps have been untried to date.

Betancur Leaves for Mexico

PA091535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur left at 1045 local time (1445 GMT) for Mexico, after an 18-hour visit in Venezuela, where he met twice with his Venezuelan counterpart, President Luis Herrera Campins. Betancur was bid farewell by Herrera in the presidential residence of La Vineta at 1015 local time and had to take a car to the airport because bad weather prevented the use of a helicopter.

This afternoon in Mexico the Colombian president will continue his round of talks in search of peace for Central America. Tomorrow Betancur will meet in Panama with President Ricardo de la Espriella and also with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who is visiting Panama.

Herrera Terms Talks 'Successful'

PA100152 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 9 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today described his talks with his Colombian counterpart Belisario Betancur as successful and possibly conducive to a conference of Latin American states directed at securing peace in Central America.

Herrera was commenting on the results of the first leg of Betancur's peace mission to Venezuela, Mexico and Panama. Together with Colombia, these countries met on the Panamanian Island of Contadora in January to discuss the Central American conflict.

Herrera said that the idea was to try to decide on a meeting of the five Central American countries and a group of friendly nations, based on the nucleus of the Contadora group.

"The purpose is not to formulate concrete proposals to resolve the conflict, which is the province of the Central America nations themselves, but rather to contribute to reducing tensions in the region," Herrera stated.

The Venezuelan president rejected foreign intervention in the countries of the region.

Before leaving for Mexico, Betancur sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking all concerned in a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict, to respect the principle of self-determination.

Betancur told reporters that his goal was to seek a negotiated peace, involving the countries of the area without the interference of the superpowers.

Asked if the United States should somehow participate in a new peace initiative in Central America, Betancur replied: "All those involved in the conflict should participate."

He said that it was important to hold a dialogue, be it out of the context of the Contadora agreement or in the United Nations, as was proposed by Nicaragua. "The place is important, but not as important as the dialogue itself," Betancur added.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS D'ESCOTO VISIT

PA081645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1436 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 8 Apr (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has advised Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto that it will not be able to receive him in the next few days, the local papers report today.

A ranking Foreign Ministry source indicated that D'Escoto was advised that because of "prior commitments, it will not be possible to receive you on this opportunity."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister had made a statement in Buenos Aires expressing his intention to visit Venezuela this Sunday.

The Venezuelan refusal to receive Foreign Minister d'Escoto is interpreted by political analysts as a rebuff of the ranking Nicaraguan official.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENT BETANCUR ARRIVES 9 APRIL

PA100031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Cozumel, Mexico, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur arrived in the city of Cozumel, 1400 km southeast of this capital, at 2255 GMT (1755). He was greeted by his Mexican counterpart Miguel de la Madrid. Closed-door meetings with De la Madrid will be held in El Presidente Hotel. The Colombian chief of state will leave tomorrow for Panama, where he will meet with his colleague Ricardo de la Espriella.

De la Madrid, Betancur Joint Communique

PA102020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] San Miguel de Cozumel, Mexico, 10 Apr (EFE) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Colombian President Belisario Betancur agreed here last night on the urgent need to immediately start specific actions in Central America. After a 3 and 1/2 hour meeting on this Mexican island in the Caribbean, the two presidents expressed their "serious concern over the dangerous situation in Central America."

In a joint communique released after the conference, which concluded at 2230 and was followed by a dinner, the Mexican and Colombian Presidents stressed the need to "activate a dialogue and negotiations in the Central American region."

Betancur arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Venezuela and after 15 hours in Mexico, continued on his self-styled "messenger of peace" trip to Panama.

The communique made it clear that the main condition for a peace agreement in Central America is the "elimination of any foreign intervention, direct or indirect." The document also stressed the principle of self-determination and the proscription of the use of force as the basis for a peaceful agreement.

In a call to the conflicting parties, Betancur and De la Madrid asked them to "avoid actions which might aggravate the situation." The final communique of the visit stressed the importance of the Contadora agreement, signed by Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, as a starting point for an understanding in the region. Furthermore, the two presidents declared that the results of the meeting had been "highly successful."

In addition, the communique mentioned the need for the Central American peoples to start specific cooperation programs, in view of the area's economic situation. Among other agreements, Betancur and De la Madrid reiterated their "political willingness to strengthen the scope of relations among the Latin American countries and proclaimed the rapprochement between the two countries, with practical plans.

Betancur Leaves for Panama

PA101645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Cozumel, Mexico, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur left Mexico today at 1430 GMT for Panama, after holding a long meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid last night. The two chiefs of state bade farewell to each other at Cozumel's airport. According to reports, Betancur will meet with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella today, to exchange points of view on the same subject.

MONGE-DE LA ESPRIELLA ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

PA101230 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] The Panamanian and Costa Rican presidents have reiterated their solidarity with the world movement, demanding that the funds squandered in building nuclear, biological, chemical and other such weapons be used to solve the most pressing problems affecting mankind.

This morning the two presidents signed a joint statement in the Ricardo J. Alfaro Room at the Foreign Ministry. The two presidents ratified the unchangeable adherence of their governments to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter on the subject of the sovereign equality of states, free self-determination of peoples, nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries, the peaceful solution to international controversies, abstention from resorting to the use of violence or threats against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and good faith in fulfilling the obligations assumed in accordance with the UN Charter.

Monge and De la Espriella expressed concern with the world economic crisis and also expressed their profound dissatisfaction with the antirecession policies used by the industrialized countries, which have established an exaggerated protectionism that causes a greater contraction of international trade, restricts credit for developing countries, and imposes conditions that annul the efforts made by these countries to promote their socioeconomic development. The presidents mentioned the urgency of reactivating the North-South dialogue so as to establish a new world economic order based on terms of exchange and international distribution in accordance with the principles of justice, equality and reciprocal benefits.

The Costa Rican president supported the Panamanian president's position stated before the IDB governors meeting recently held in Panama City. At that meeting, De la Espriella said that there is a political and moral obligation of the developed countries to help in solving the crisis and not to use their power to subjugate, or abuse the economic, political and social inadequacies of the countries that are at a disadvantage.

In expressing their criticisms, the two presidents reiterated their solidarity with the world movement, stating that the growth of nuclear, biological and other such weapons should be stopped and these funds used to solve the most pressing problems of mankind.

The presidents pointed out the importance of the Tlatelolco Treaty regarding the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. This document acquires more importance each day. They stressed the importance of the OAS as an organization that serves as a forum for dialogue and the peaceful solution to hemispheric problems and pointed out the unpostponable need to find initiatives that will strengthen the regional organization and make it more effective for the solution of such problems.

The two presidents pointed out the need to stop the constant flow of weapons in the Central American region, which is greater than normally required for defense, and made a call to the countries maintaining this flow to understand the seriousness of the problem and stop their warmongering actions. They agreed that it is a political and moral obligation of all the states of the hemisphere, as well as of other continents, to actively participate in the search for solutions and mechanisms to achieve immediate and permanent peace in the Central American area.

The presidents also signed the agreement on air exploration between Lacsa, a Costa Rican airline and Air Panama. Air Panama Manager (Roberto Levy) signed on behalf of Panama and Lacsa Manager (Juan Manuel Fernandez) signed for Costa Rica.

Following this, the two presidents gave a press conference. The Costa Rican president said that the Colombian president's tour to several Latin American countries agrees with the Costa Rican idea of a meeting among the foreign ministers or chiefs of state of the area.

[Begin recording] [Monge] We have been suggesting the idea of a meeting among foreign ministers or chiefs of state. I repeat, this coincides with a proposal that Costa Rica has been promoting for a meeting of Central American foreign ministers with the attendance of other countries of the area; all those interested in finding a peaceful solution to the conflicts experienced by these countries. [end recording]

[Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 10 April 1983 on page 8A says: "The two presidents concurred that if a meeting is held to seek a solution to the Central American problems, it should include all the countries involved, including Cuba, thereby refuting the U.S. position of excluding Cuba from future talks on the matter."]

In regard to the Central American crisis, particularly Nicaragua, the Panamanian president said:

[Begin recording] Panamanian foreign policy is straight forward and clear. We don't accept any kind of intervention of any nature or by any power. We believe in the self-determination of peoples and in these peoples' right to the kind of government they want. If there is a forum to try and find solutions through dialogue and a peaceful way, it must include all the interest parties. [end recording]

In reply to questions from RPC reporters regarding the increased capability of the rural and national guard in Costa Rica because of the difficult situation in the Central American area, President Monge said:

[Begin recording] We have had some outbreaks of terrorism and our humble rural and civil guards was not prepared to face this type of... [changes thought] we are trying to give them better training, make a better selection when recruiting members of these two corps, but there is not, nor are the people of Costa Rica in agreement with, the idea of creating an army. [end recording]

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 4-HOUR VISIT

PA101748 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 10 April begins live coverage from Omar Torrijos Airport of the arrival of Colombian President Betancur for a 4-hour visit.

The announcer reports the arrival of Betancur aboard a Colombian Air Force plane at 1705 GMT. He is greeted by President de la Espirella, receives a 21-gun salute, and the Colombian delegation is introduced to Panamanian dignitaries. President Betancur then makes a brief arrival statement.

The Colombian delegation is said to include Julio Londono, deputy foreign minister; Oscar Botero, chief of the presidential military household; Lia de Duque, private secretary to President Betancur; (Jaime Acevedo), chief of presidential protocol; and Fernando Barrero, secretary of information and press for the presidency.

The announcer reports the departure of helicopters carrying Betancur and De la Espriella for the presidency in Panama City at 1721 GMT and the live relay ends.

Betancur Arrival Statement

PA101800 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1718 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Statement by Colombian President Belisario Betancur on his arrival in Panama City on 10 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] My visit to this noble land is for the purpose of a dialogue with the illustrious Panamanian president about the difficult situation confronting the Central American region and a discussion of the initiatives we may jointly adopt within the context of the declaration signed by the Colombian, Mexican, Panamanian and Venezuelan foreign ministers aimed at reducing the tensions in this region and establishing a permanent atmosphere of harmony.

Our two countries, with common roots and history, are aware of the fact that it is vital to maintain peace and concord in our geographic region.

I am also pleased with the presence of and the opportunity to dialogue with President Luis Alberto Monge, whose presence enriches and strengthens this dialogue for peace.

I want to express the gratitude of the Colombian Government and people for the generous help given by the Panamanian Red Cross following the recent quake in Popayan, Colombia.

De la Espriella on Meeting

PA101930 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Special transmission for Panama City Radio Libertad and Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network of interview with Panamanian President de la Espriella by CARACOL reporter Guillermo Rodriguez -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you think that the talks you will have with the Colombian president are encouraging?

[Answer] Definitely. The initative of President Betancur is highly commendable. We think that the mere fact that we are meeting is a positive step. We will offer our collaboration as members of the Latin American group to try to get our Central American brothers to find solutions for their problems through agreements and peaceful dialogue. This is why we feel we must support President Betancur's initiative.

[Question] President Betancur has said we must do everything possible to avoid reaching a deadend. Do you agree with this Latin American anxiety?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. This is the anxiety shared by all our countries. This is a very humanistic concern, and it has a deep political meaning, since if we arrive at this point, we may all become involved, unfortunately.

[Question] The region has been mentioned as the eye of the storm, right?

[Answer] Yes, that is correct, and the expression is very graphic and representative. The region is the eye of the storm. If we do not manage to calm the storm, it may spread.

[Question] How are the Torrijos-Carter treaties progressing?

[Answer] In general, they are going ahead adequately, with one or two inconveniences which I have termed bureaucratic but which I am sure can be solved by the two countries.

[Question] Do you think that the constitutional amendments to be approved on 24 April will in one way or another consolidate a democracy 80 years after the country's independence? Do you think they will contribute toward a solid democracy?

[Answer] They not only consolidate democracy, they also give more strength to the process initiated by Torrijos -- of liberty, peace and complete democracy. We have great hopes, as they reflect the maturity that Panamanians have acquired to solve their social and political problems.

[Question] I can see that you are very optimistic about the process, very sure about what will happen here in Panama.

[Answer] Yes, because I have always had faith in the Panamanian people.

[Question] One final question, since I cannot take any more of your time. Do you have any proposal or suggestion for the talks -- which President Betancur will end today -- between Latin Americans who support peoples that are facing very serious problems that create tension?

[Answer] Yes, but I do not want to comment on this prior to my meeting with President Betancur. I must first discuss the matter with him and then I will express my opinion.

Betancur Interview

PA1l0133 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2338 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Interview with Colombian President Belisario Betancur at Panama City's Omar Torrijos International Airport before his return to Colombia -- live]

[Text] [Question in progress] ...you have made?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the recommendations of [the declaration of] Contadora. Luckily for those recommendations, there is great understanding among the heads of state who signed it. And luckily, too, the philosophy that illuminated the Contadora recommendations is still valid.

That philosophy is enshrined in the customary inter-American law [derecho interamericano consuetudinario]. It is almost redundant to list its principles. They are: self-determination, nonintervention in the affairs of other countries and the permanent search for peaceful solutions to conflicts that may arise in the region.

Of course, this is not an attempt at concealing the evidence, of the certainty that in the entire Latin American, Central American and Caribbean region there are political, economic and social problems that form a sort of background of conflicting and afflicting situations that have an impact, one way or the other, on the situation in the area.

Subversive situations do not have an existence of their own; rather, they are always motivated. They are always motivated by endogenous and exogenous causes; that is, there are internal and external motivations. Obviously, the internal motivations are political, economic and social maladjustments. There is no doubt either that the endogenous ones -- and I will not get involved in a judgment about responsibilities -- are motivations that are sometimes extraneous to the Latin American, Central American and Caribbean region.

In order to deal with a subversive situation, one first has to study the etiology of the subversive situation, that is, the motivations, the causes generating it. One of the causes of the subversive processes is the existence of personal agents -- the ones who put rifles on their shoulders for some reason. Let us leave to sociologists and to social analysts the task of delving into these motivations.

The response to these subjective agents varies depending on the nature of each nation. Take my country, for instance. Our response in Colombia has been an amnesty law that one can say was unanimously approved by the legistlative chambers with the presence of people from the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and even the Communist sectors. That amnesty law establishes a dividing line between situations. Looking back, it provides a clean slate, and looking forward, it calls for an effective state of legality.

However, there are also objective agents, which form the cultural broth of subversive situations. They are the economic and social maladjustments and imbalances that exist throughout the Latin American, Central American and Caribbean region. We, the heads of state and foreign ministers who signed the Contadora recommendations, have also referred to these motivations in the sense of searching for solutions to those objective causes -- malnutrition, lack of space in universities, lack of educational elements and economic maladjustments.

At the meetings I held in Caracas and in Cozumel -- in Caracas with President Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, in Cozumel yesterday with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, and here in Panama with His Excellency President de la Espriella and President Luis Alberto Monge and their ministers -- the deliberations dealt with the search for mechanisms to make the Contadora document more effective, persuasive and incisive.

As I was telling you, that document makes specific recommendations, one of which, for example, is that military advisers -- whatever their origin -- leave the Central American region so that the principle of free self-determination of the peoples of the region may be fulfilled, and so that they may seek their own destiny.

Another recommendation is to those nations that provide weapons: Stop the shipment of weapons. The sale of weapons creates a need to arm oneself, and therefore stimulates the use of fiscal resources by small or big countries for armament. Armament, according to the (Brand) reports, leads to the spending of $550 or $600 billion each year on weapons. This means that $1 million is being spent every minute to purchase weapons. Just think of what could be done with just a fraction of those military expenditures -- the funds used for weapons -- to solve basic needs in the areas of health, education, housing and so forth in the region.

As I said, with Presidents de la Madrid, Herrera Campins, de la Espriella and Monge we sought mechanisms to make the Contadora recommendations more viable. Needless to say, it is not important to mention some of those mechanisms at this time because these will become known as we go along. Among us, there is no fixed idea or dogmatism in regard to one or another mechanism. Whichever mechanism is needed and whichever is considered more viable and valid will be used, having as a starting point the fact that the countries that signed the Contadora recommendations are peace messengers, harbingers, searchers for peace, pilgrims for peace in all Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean. Why? Because we have reached the conclusion that the problem that affects peace is one that concerns us all. We are all part of the region. Some closer and others farther away, but all part of this region.

Therefore, tonight the Contadora foreign ministers will be arriving in Panama. Tonight, under the sponsorship of President Ricardo de la Espriella, the foreign ministes will meet. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano is already here. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo are on their way. My friendly and cordial suggestion to you reporters is that you follow these foreign ministers closely.

Please excuse my leaving, but I must return to Bogota so that my foreign minister, who is the minister in charge of the Colombian presidency, can shortly travel to Panama. Every minute that I remain here in your honorable and generous company is a minute that I deprive Contadora of my foreign minister's presence. Thank you.

Betancur, Monge Depart

PA110105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0038 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Panama City, 10 Apr (AFP) -- The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama, who met here for almost 5 hours, have called an urgent meeting of the foreign ministers who signed the Contadora document to meet in this capital beginning tonight.

Betancur announced that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Velasco Zamerano arrived in Panama this afternoon, while Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda will arrive tonight on a special flight.

As for Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, Betancur said that Lloreda will come to Panama once Betancur returns to Colombia.

Both Monge and Betancur left Panama at 1855 hours for their respective countries.

AMADO COMMENTS ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA110259 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 Apr 83

[News conference granted by Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado at Panama City's Omar Torrijos International Airport following departure of Colombian President Belisario Betancur for Colombia -- live]

[Text] [Amado -- in progress] ...access to this information and this news.

[Question] However, will it not be on Contadora Island?

[Answer] I don't think so.

[Question] Can you sum up for Radio Nacional listeners the discussions of this afternoon?

[Answer] This afternoon we reviewed some already traditional concepts that were embodied in the Contadora declaration and some inclusions that were discussed by President Monge and President de la Espriella, as well as very specific and concrete points that President Betancur was able to give us thanks to his tour through Venezuela and Mexico.

Essentially, what we are trying to do now is to compile all this information so it can serve us as basic information to work fully tomorrow and for whatever time is necessary in order to be able to make some recommendations to the Central American countries that can be useful in achieving solutions to the problems.

[Question] Can you tell us in advance what these ideas will be?

[Answer] I think it would be somewhat premature and a lack of consideration on my part to do so without previously consulting the foreign ministers who are arriving tonight. However, I was just telling the distinguished members of the local and international press that we are committed to keeping in touch with you to make public all information the moment it is released.

[Question] Could this give rise to a meeting of foreign ministers later on?

[Answer] This could be part of the conclusions if the gentlemen foreign ministers consider them valid.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SANTO DOMINGO 24 APR

PA111223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1155 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Panama City, 11 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The presidents of Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica last night made a call for the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from Central America as the means to achieve peace in the region.

Early today in Mexico, President de la Madrid said that the joint pacification efforts carried out by Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela will probably show "practical results" in the next few days, but did not give any further details.

On his return to San Jose last night, President Monge said that the meeting of foreign ministers in Cotandora will be complemented by a conference on Central America to be held in Santo Domingo on 24 April with the participation of 10 countries.

Monge told the press that it is expected that five Central American states will participate in the Santo Domingo meeting, including Costa Rica. He added that tentatively, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and the Dominican Republic have said they will attend the meeting.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 10 APRIL

PA101950 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1738 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto arrived at Omar Torrijos International Airport this morning. D'Escoto, who is coming from Buenos Aires, Argentina, will be in Panama for 2 days to hold talks at the highest level.

In reply to a question from Radio Libertad at the International airport, D'Escoto said that Nicaragua is open to dialogue and that the Managua government's stand has been to continuously call for bilateral talks with Honduras and the United States. He said that this was one of the main reasons for his visit.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] Undoubtedly one of the main reasons is to reiterate what the foreign minister and the president-elect [as heard] already know, and to analyze the situation along with them, explaining our views. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan minister explained the reasons for his visit as follows:

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] Before leaving Buenos Aires, I once again charged, before local and international newsmen, that Honduras is continuously escalating its participation in the Reagan administration's war against Nicaragua. It has not only -- as I have said before -- allowed the use of its territory, but also, as TIME magazine itself clearly states in its 4 April issue, Honduran Army officers are at the second level in the organization of this entire campaign. Moreover -- and this was the new development I revealed -- Honduran Army troops are also staging radis inside Nicaraguan territory.

[Question] How does Nicaragua view the peace effort being made by Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama?

[Answer] We have been saying for some time that following the Contadora, we consider it very positive. Not only that, but last week we stated at the UN Security Council that we had once again called on Honduras and the United States to hold a direct dialogue at the highest level, and that we had also called on the countries that signed the Contadora declaration to use their good offices to promote these bilateral talks.

We believe that the Contadora group can make a contribution within the spirit of its very important declaration. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that the invasion of Nicaragua is already a fact and urged a halt to the war. These were his words:

[Begin recording] We have always been knocking on that door to see if it will be opened -- we have always been, as you well know, and when our own initiatives have failed we have responded immediately and positively to initiatives like that of Presidents Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins and later to the Contadora initiative as well. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that a viable solution to pacify the region has not been found because Nicaragua has been excluded from the multinational and bilateral negotiations to solve the regional problem. D'Escoto said: [Begin recording] This occurred because of the Reagan administration's deliberate exclusion of Nicaragua. That is to say, this is what has brought about total rejection and diminished viability, [words indistinct] democratic community and later [words indistinct] that obviously were going to be discussed. What they really wanted to do was to undermine the other initiatives -- which did in fact contribute something to the search for peace -- or to make them fail entirely. [end recording]

Father d'Escoto appealed to the countries that signed the Contadora agreement, asking them to speed up action on bilateral dialogues to find a solution to the regional conflict.

[Begin recording] Bilateral dialogues are within the spirit of the Contadora declaration. That is why we have called not only on the Honduran and U.S. governments to immediately hold talks at the highest level with Nicaragua, but on the countries that signed the Contadora declaration as well. We did this at the Security Council meeting last week, and also asked for the good offices of the UN secretary general. Insofar as bilateral talks are concerned, however, the Contadora countries have a very important role to play, and we, Nicaragua, would like them to play this role. [end recording]

In closing, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that Honduras should uphold its sovereignty to prevent an armed conflict. [Begin recording] In the war, an invasion has already taken place from Honduran territory. To the extent that Honduras continues to lend itself, as it has been doing, to this imperialist game, the possibility of a direct war between Nicaragua and Honduras is coming closer and closer. Although we have always tried to avoid this and have always sought frank and direct bilateral dialogue, they have systematically rejected it and have tries to downplay the problem by speaking of a multinational dialogue involving all countries. I believe the time has come for them to admit and acknowledge the need for direct dialogue. Later we can speak of other things.

A war is already underway as a result of this invasion from Honduras, and this is what must be solved at this time. As I said, to the extent that Honduras continues participating and lending its territory; involving its military in the waging of this war as the intermediaries between the members of the CIA and the Southern Command of the U.S. Army here in Panama; using the Honduran Army as a bridge between these two and the Somozist guards; then to that extent the possibility of a direct war between Nicaragua and Honduras is increasingly closer.

[Question] Has a deadline been set? Has there been talk of setting a deadline?

[Answer] Well, we are not thinking about deadlines, but of a way to avoid it [a direct war]. What I am saying is that I am not sure if it can be avoided, as this will depend on Honduras' desire to recover its usurped sovereignty and to seize the reins of its own destiny and determine its own policy instead of allowing itself to continue being a Reagan tool.

D'Escoto Still in Country

PA110316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0054 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Panama City, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto is still in Panama and has not continued on to Managua, a source close to the Nicaraguan Embassy told ACAN-EFE. Contrary to reports by Panamanian officials, Foreign Minister d'Escoto did not continue his return trip to Managua and will remain in Panamanian territory until possibly Tuesday. The same source affirmed that Miguel d'Escoto plans to meet with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III on Monday morning, 11 April.

Other sources close to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry have indicated that the Nicaraguan minister will not participate in the working meetings of the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama.

COSTA RICA

CUBAN OFFICIALS VISIT; MEET WITH VICE PRESIDENT

PA110348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2253 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Two members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] are in this capital on a visit that some describe as a courtesy visit and others say is a good-will mission to search for a formula to ease the existing tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Cuban Leaders Adalberto Martero and Roberto Marquez met with Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Fait, who is supposed to meet Thursday with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The Cubans also met with former President Jose Gigueres and leaders of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party (communist), including foremost leftwing leader Manuel Mora Valverde.

Meanwhile, deputies of the two principal democratic parties who were in Cuba in early 1983 greeted the two Cuban visitors, returning the cordial treatment that the government of Fidel Castro accorded them when they visited the island.

Regarding the meeting with Vice President Fait, it was said unofficially that it was a courtesy visit, because "they could hardly have had time to discuss the state of relations between Costa Rica and Cuba or the tensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua."

'VOICE OF SANDINO' DENOUNCES SANDINIST ESPIONAGE

PA082030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0210 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The clandestine radio station "Voice of Sandino Revolutionary Front reported today that the Nicaraguan Government has a vast espionage network based on both sides of the Costa Rican border. According to the report by the Nicaraguan opposition radio station, a citizen named Marcelino heads a group of men who intercept Costa Rican police radio communications and later transmit to Nicaragua.

"The Voice of Sandino" monitored here also reported that another spy operates from the Costa Rican port of Puerto Castilla and is in charge of guiding two Nicaraguan ships named "Don Alberto" and "Palen Siu" which transport to Garribo Island armed men and weapons later taken in canoes to El Murcielago and El Hacha farms in Costa Rican territory.

According to the charge by the Voice of Sandino, the espionage network is coordinated from the township of La Cruz in Costa Rica, where Nicaraguan security elements arrive at night to pick up information.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON COMMENTS ON GUERRILLAS, ELECTIONS

PA102359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1551 GMT 10 Apr 83

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, has affirmed that the guerrilla movements "are on the decline," and that the coming elections to be held in late 1983 "will contribute to the pacification of the country."

In an exclusive interview granted to ACAN-EFE, D'Aubuisson said that guerrilla activities in the past few months have been "more propagandistic than military, as was the case with the occupation of the city of Berlin in Usulutan in February last year, when 800 subversives surrounded 40 soldiers." He added that the rebels act "in a desperate manner, carrying out vandalistic terrorist actions, such as their announcement that they will increase violence in view of the murder of Melida Anaya Montes, as if the Salvadoran people were to blame for it." Melida Anaya Montes, an FMLN leader known as Commander Ana Maria, was murdered in Managua, Nicaragua, on Wednesday. The rebels have held the CIA responsible for the crime.

D'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, said that the FDR could participate in the coming elections, seeking popular support in order to gain power in a democratic way. He said that the leftists would have all the necessary guarantees, with the understanding that they would not be harmed; but no one can guarantee the personal safety of all its militants, "just as we have never had any guarantees against subversion," D'Aubuisson added.

He reiterated that he is not in favor of talking with the rebels, as this would mean giving them a share of power, "which should be earned through the only real form of dialogue with the people; elections."

D'Aubuisson said that "the press keeps subversion alive, giving publicity to the subversives' desperate acts, portraying them as heroes. There is a danger nowadays that the subversives might stage a terrorist or machinegun attack against a political leader to get wide publicity," the Salvadoran politician noted.

Regarding the coming elections, D'Aubuisson said that his party, Arena, is well organized and is disposed to and capable of maintaining the current process. He further said that they will win the elections. He indicated that Arena is open to coalitions with friendly parties, which could have variations, because the coming elections will also include a run-off election. The primary election will be between 15 and 20 November, and if there is no absolute majority of any party, then the run-off will be in December.

"What I can affirm is that the only party with which Arena cannot form a coalition is the Christian Democratic Party. We sympathize with the Salvadoran Popular Party, PPS; the National Conciliation Party, PCN; and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAIS, respecting the existing differences with the latter two," D'Aubuisson stated.

The Arena leader reiterated that he does not want to be a presidential candidate for his party, and that he will accept only if the party so demands it, after analyzing various aspects such as the opinion of the armed forces, the Catholic Church and the productive sectors; the position of other parties, in the event of a coalition; and international opinion.

ARENA OFFICIALS DISMISS ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

PA110204 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] High officials of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, have dismissed for now any possible alliance with other political parties to participate in the coming presidential elections that apparently will not be held in December but a little before that time, according to reports by political leaders.

Arena, or it highest members, has recognized that in any case if the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAIS, is not registered by the Central Elections Council, the members of that political organization might join Arena as followers or simply as sympathizers, but not as party of a coalition. In the same manner, reports that Major Roberto d'Aubuisson is one of the strongest candidates and perhaps the only presidential hopeful are true, according to the Arena leaders.

PEACE COMMISSION URGES ENACTMENT OF AMNESTY

PA092103 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Apr 83 pp 4, 24

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Salvadoran Peace Commission, comprised of Francisco Quinonez Avila, Msgr Marco Rene Revelo and Dr Guillermo Trabanino, met with the Constituent Assembly's Legislative Commission to discuss the amnesty bill which has been presented to the assembly. The urgent need to study this bill was expressed by Dr Rafael Moran Castaneda, president of the Legislative Commission and an urgent call was made to the Peace Commission members in this regard. However, only Mr Quinonez and Monsignor Revelo have come. They said Dr Travanino would come later on.

Mr Quinones Speaks

"The reason for this visit is to tell you, as responsible legislators and people who are aware of the peace problems being experienced by the country, that there is need to make a careful and close -- as well as expedient -- study of the amnesty bill that the government has presented to this assembly, so that it may become law as soon as possible."

"The Peace Commission has had this bill in its hands and even learned about it before the executive branch presented it to the assembly. We believe this is a good bill, and have faith that it will be a positive first step to start the search for a true peace in the country. This is the specific and main reason that moves us, during this first week of work after Holy Week, to visit you and discuss the importance of having this bill quickly reviewed so that it may become law as soor as possible.

"The Peace Commission believes it is timely and appropriate to give sincere proof that we want peace in our country. By granting an amnesty -- which is nothing else than forgiving people who have committed crimes in this country -- I believe that the other party, the guerrillas and subversives, must also give proof that they want peace; they must participate in a democratic process. This is one of the commission's greatest missions."

"For this reason, it is necessary for you -- as members of the Legislative Commission -- to learn about, debate, study and analyze this bill, and then approve it."

Dr Guevara Lacayo Speaks

"I want to state that this assembly, mainly the Legislative Commission, is willing to study and bill that might contribute to achieving peace in the country. We will study the bill as soon as possible, but we must understand that it cannot be approved without a previous study."

Monsignor Revelo Speaks

"I want to tell the deputies tht you, more than anyone else, are aware of the importance of this step, because it is something tangible that will be used to speak with those who are up in arms. Gentlemen: Good will exists; we want peace and to accomplish this we are offering to take the first step. The second step will be to call them to come and participate in the elections. However, this first step is necessary so that they may see our wish is sincere and that it is possible to reach an understanding."

REBEL ATTACK SAN JOSE LAS FLORES HEADQUARTERS

PA111240 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpt] It was reported that early this morning the San Jose Las Flores headquarters in the Apora jurisdiction was attacked by a large number of leftists. We were told that the attack began at 0030 and ended at approximately 0600. As a result of this attack, four persons were killed and six civil defense members were wounded. Among the dead there is a civil defense member identified as (Rodrigo Alas), a 58-year-old man. It was also reported that a civilian businessman identified as 68-year-old (Santos Mauricio Escobar) was killed. The other persons reported dead in Tonacatepeque were members of the guerrilla force that attacked the headquarters in San Jose Las Flores, North of San Salvador.

Regarding the attack on San Jose Cancasque, Chalatenango Department, this morning we contacted Col Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, commander of the Sensuntepeque Military Detachment. The San Jose Cancasque surveillance was the responsibility of this military detachment. Colonel Rodriguez Murcia told us that during that attack 25 guerrillas were killed. There were 68 casualties among the subversives. The army reported 12 soldiers dead, and 5 civilians.

PAPER REPORTS REBEL ATTACK ON SAN JOSE CANCASQUE

PA111325 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Apr 83 p 3

[Excerpt] The armed forces were engaged in heavy clashes today in the northeastern region of Chalatenango Department, in the mountainous area near San Jose Cancasque. The actions extended to the municipalities of San Isidro Labrador and San Antonio de la Cruz, in an effort to remove guerrillas from the strategic area where the Cerron Grande and "5 November" powerplants are located.

Soldiers of the Cabanas 2nd Military Detachment and the 4th Military Zone headquartered in El Paraiso are participating in the operation, according to Sensuntepeque authorities. Last night the bodies of 19 soldiers were brought in from San Jose Cancasque, and 10 others were transported in by helicopter for delivery to their relatives.

It was reported today that the bodies of 12 more soldiers were to arrive, and that 1 dead soldier was sent to Ilobasco last night. They were all victims of the attack on Cancasque, occupied for 2 and 1/2 days by "some 1,000 guerrillas," according to neighbors of Ilobasco who have relatives in this municipality.

Some 12 civilians were also killed during the occupation, and it was reported that guerrillas took 32 pack animals and sacked the Cancasque grocery stores. The rebels kidnapped 12 soldiers of a military detachment in Cabanas.

More on San Jose Cancasque Attack

PA112347 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Apr 83 pp 8, 57

[Excerpts] Journalists have witnessed the depressing exodus of hundreds of families carrying their few belongings from the town of San Jose Cancasque, Chalatenango Department. The town was brutally besieged beginning Wednesday evening by some 800 guerrillas according to eyewitnesses.

San Jose Cancasque had a garrison of 35 soldiers who, in spite of the numerical superiority of the attackers, defended the town with real heroism. The majority of the soldiers died in the fulfillment of their duty. The rest of the troops withdrew, and the subversives then invaded the town.

It was reported that after they entered the town the subversives sacked it and raped the women, regardless of their age.

The destruction of the Catholic Church with mortar fire and grenades is what most angered the residents. The terrorists also stole all of the church's sacred objects. Some houses were also destroyed, killing some of the inhabitants. Those who survived fled into the nearby jungle in fear.

When it was learned that San Jose Cancasque had been attacked, the Cabanas Military Detachment No 2 went into action from Sensuntepeque. After heavy fighting, this detachment forced the subversives to flee back into their mountain hideouts. The subversives sustained many dead and wounded.

The military reports indicate that the cleanup operation of the area lasted some 48 hours and that in this case, as in others, the terrorists avoided a direct confrontation with the army, since the tactic of the subversives is to "hit and run." Nevertheless, they added, in spite of the rough terrain, the armed forces having continued to the pursuit of the subversives who attack peaceful and defenseless persons.

The subversives also destroyed the files and furniture of the municipal office. When the attackers fled, the residents started gathering what was left of the Civial Registry files to return them to the town authorities.

San Jose Cancasque is located halfway between the Cerron Grande and 5 November Hydroelectric dams on the Lempa River. The terrorists want to take over this town in order to damage the dams.

Eyewitnesses identified in the ranks of the terrorists some individuals who were blond, with physical characteristics different from the Salvadoran people. These are unquestionably mercenaries from Cuba and other communist countries.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Attack on Town, Power Substation

PA092302 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] San Vicente is present in our "Commander Ana Maria, We Swear To Win" campaign. Today, 8 April, FMLN forces launched an attack on the enemy post of (Ataquin) and the power substation in San Rafael Cedros. The operation consisted of a simultaneous attack on the enemy positions and the sabotage of electric lines. As a result of the attack by our revolutionary commando on the substation, the town of Cojutepeque and all Cabanas Department were blacked out.

The fighting began during the wee hours of 8 April and ended at 0400. The FMLN inflicted 12 casualties on the enemy. A U.S.-made M-16 rifle and ammunition as well as war supplies were seized.

This information was relayed from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front by Commander (Camilo) and Commander (Micho Hernandez).

Meanwhile, on Friday, 8 April, we seized the (El Delirio)-Borbollon) stretch of the coastal road in San Miguel Department from 0530 to 0900. The action consisted of setting up a roadblock at the (El Brazo) turnoff. A meeting was held with the population at which the national situation and the sabotage campaign were explained. Two tractors and two vehicles were destroyed.

At 0730, an enemy patrol appeared from (El Delirio) and engaged in battle with our forces at the place known as El Salto. The clash lasted 30 minutes. We inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy. For this purpose, the enemy mobilized three companies from the 3d Infantry Brigade. We had no problems. Our forces withdrew in orderly fashion. This action was led by Companero (Rudy). Commander Ana Maria, we swear to win.

Clashes in Cancasque

PA100349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Chalatenango -- The victories of our revolutionary army continue. Our army advances relentlessly, occupying enemy positions and recovering U.S. weapons from the puppet army. Now, we will release military information of the activities that reflect the spreading sabotage throughout national territory. The first report comes from Chalatenango. Annihilation of a section which was in the village of Cancasque in Chalatenango Department between the two strategic hydroelectric dams; Cerron Grande and 5 November.

The annihilated section belonged to the Cabanas Battalion in Sensuntepeque and was reinforced by units of the Opico Barracks. The position was defended by an artillery system with bunkers of cement and stone, sharpshooters wells and communications trenches, as well as internal positions where the core of the enemy army was concentrated.

Each position had its own fortification; these were the headquarters, the school group, the communal house and other points which the genocidal forces had been occupied and used as headquarters. Simultaneous surprise attacks against all positions began at 0210. All positions in the northern sector were annihilated during the first hour of combat.

The remaining fortifications were progressively annihilated and reduced until the headquarters and the communal house were surrounded. The enemy soldiers were annihilated before 0700.

The enemy showed low morale despite the enormous firepower it had. The soldiers fled, locking themselves in their headquarters. Our forces managed to recover all the enemy's weapons, including light artillery pieces.

Also, this operation included the disbanding of other forces sent as reinforcements. The Sensuntepeque headquarters sent a company which was contained and repelled. It sustained more than 17 casualties.

Two other army companies which came from Cerron Grande were repelled. Clashes ensued on the Pontonico-Cancasque road near Candelaria and Las Canas brook. We recovered 14 U.S.-made M-16 rifles and a HK-21 machinegun. We inflicted 20 casualities on the enemy.

In the combing of Cancasque, we recovered 14 rifles. In total, our revolutionary army recovered 40 M-16 rifles, a G-3 rifle, a rifle with a telescopic sight, a 90-mm cannon with 7 rounds, a 81-mm mortar with 25 grenades, a 60-mm mortar with 33 grenades and 4 machineguns; a 7.62-mm HK-21 an M-60 and 2 7.00-mm machineguns. We also recovered a PRC-77 radio and 2 PRC-601 radios. We inflicted 41 casualities on the enemy and took 12 prisoners of war. In these Cancasque actions, we regret the death of four heroic combatants. Three other combatants were slightly wounded.

To all our Chalatenango combatants, our heartfelt, revolutionary greetings now that our forces are hitting the enemy throughout national territory. Onward, compañeros of Chalatenango! The blood of Commander Ana Maria unites us in combat and in victory!

Southeastern Front Report

PA111620 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Apr 83

[War report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, San Agustin Tres Calles Zone; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Members of our army and revolutionary militias, following orders from our general command to increase our political-military campaign "Commander Melida Anaya Montes, We Swear To win," as part of our people's reply to Yankee imperialism for this vile crime, report the following activities:

On Friday, 8 April at 1600 FMLN units took control of the Pan-American Highway near Santa Anita village, Berlin jurisdiction, in Usulutan Department. They destroyed a bus used for public transportation and two private trucks. At 1630, an enemy patrol was sent from the Cuscatlan bridge, and a strong clash ensured which lasted 30 minutes. The number of enemy casualties is unknown; we left in an orderly fashion, without any problems.

On Saturday, 9 April at 0600, FMLN militia units dynamited a high tension tower that feeds the eastern part of the country located in Santa Anita village, Berlin jurisdiction Usulutan Department. This action left the four Salvadoran eastern departments without electricity. Simultaneously, at 0600, FMLN forces interdicted the Pan-American Highway near Santa Anita village, Berlin Jurisdiction, Usulutan Department, and sabotaged three private cars. Our forces withdrew at 0700 and the enemy did not show up.

All these actions were carried out under the leadership of Companero (Geronimo). At 1100, FMLN units posted in the country's coastal region, under the leadership of Companero (Matias), took control of the coastal highway from the road to Jiquilisco, to the area near the gas station near El Bambu village. Our revolutionary forces blocked the road for an hour, held a meeting with the population, and sabotaged two private cars.

At 1200 our forces took the initiative by attacking an enemy patrol that had arrived from Jiquilisco to guard the gas station at El Bambu. A strong clash ensued, which lasted 2 hours. The enemy suffered five dead and wounded. One of our containment forces repelled reinforcements from Usulutan. In this action, the dictatorship had five more dead and wounded. After the reinforcements were halted, the enemy actions were limited to 81-mm mortar shots. On our part, we withdrew in an orderly fashion, without suffering any casulties. Commander Anaya Montes, we swear to win! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Companero (Checo).

UNGO CHARGES U.S. WITH ANA MARIA'S MURDER

PA081435 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Lisbon -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDN, yesterday accused the United States of being responsible for the murder of Salvadoran guerrilla leader Melida Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria. Ungo participated in a press conference with Salvador Samoyoa and (Francisco Marroquin) of the FMLN. They said that this crime represents a new, direct aggression by the U.S. Government against the Salvadoran people. The FMLN-FDR representatives are attending the Socialist International congress taking place in the Province of Algarve. Samayoa said that Reagan's policy in Central America is a new, militarized verion of the Monroe Doctrine.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLA ATTACK IN CAPITAL KILLS TWO SOLDIERS

PA112115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] In Guatemala City, two soldiers of the Guatemalan Presidential Guard were killed and 14 were wounded at dawn in a guerrilla ambush only 4 km from Government House, official sources reported. The attack occurred at 0530 when the soldiers were doing morning exercises. The guerrillas set off a mine in front of Morazan Park in the center of Guatemala City, the sources reported. This is the first important guerrilla attack in Guatemala City since the military government lifted the state of siege on 23 March. An amnesty is currently in effect for the insurgents; however, it has been rejected by the guerrilla organizations. There have been no reports of individuals laying down their weapons and turning themselves in to the authorities.

HONDURAS

ARMY DENIES SENDING TROOPS INTO NICARAGUA

PA111915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, director of the Armed Forces Public Relations Office, today told ACAN-EFE: "It is not true that Honduran troops entered Nicaraguan territory on Thursday."

According to the officer, "the army will issue no communiques either denying or confirming the statements by officials of the Managua regime, which is doing everything in its power to involve the Honduran Army in a domestic situation that Nicaraguans themselves must resolve."

He said that the Honduran Armed Forces wish to preserve peace among the citizens. "Above all, they do not wish to fall into a war of communiques. For this reason, I urge all the communications media to maintain a careful and prudent line concerning this type of report."

The officer said this on learning from international dispatches dated Saturday in Buenos Aires, about Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's assertion that regular Honduran troops had entered Nicaraguan territory on Thursday.

"You are the best witness that there has been no such thing and that there is nothing here that might indicate a large-scale military mobilization, as would be necessitated by an action of the type described by D'Escoto," Elvir Sierra told newsmen.

According to the colonel, several U.S. journalists who arrived with similar concerns traveled to the border today. "We have provided no facilities except to give them notes accrediting them as foreign journalists, so that all the doors they may want are opened to them," he said.

Elvir Sierra, who has been chief of the Army General Staff, president of a council that advised the chief of state, and foreign minister, explained that Honduras remains completely neutral with regard to the domestic affairs of neighboring countries, respect for human rights, the free determination of the peoples and the principle of nonintervention.

"Our troops are in the garrisons. They have never attacked. They are not currently attacking, nor will they ever attack Nicaraguan territory. However, they will defend themselves from any aggression, whatever its origin," he indicated.

He also said that if Honduran troops had actually entered Nicaragua on Thursday, "large-scale fighting near important Nicaraguan cities and a general mobilization in Honduras would already be inevitable and unconcealable. However, this is not the case.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR 'BILATERAL DIALOGUE'

PA111502 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Communique No 13 issued by the Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 8 April 1983 in Managua]

[Text] The Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reports to the Nicaraguan people: In view of the serious crisis the Central American area and our country are currently facing, the Nicaraguan Government has sent a message to governments and organizations which have expressed their solidarity with the Sandinist peoples revolution which says: Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, the revolutionary government has made peace a guiding principle of its foreign and domestic policy.

We have proposed and supported all serious proposals that have been submitted on it. More recently, when Nicaragua asked for a UN Security Council meeting to make this important body aware about the recent invasion of our country by Somozist forces and of the real threat of a foreign aggression, we again said that we were in favor of a dialogue with the governments of Honduras and the United States. We also reiterated our support for the peace proposal presented by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama in Contadora.

A few days ago the Honduras Government submitted to the OAS the draft of a resolution on Central America, sponsored and promoted by the U.S. Government, which is absolutely inadmissable. The nature of the draft resolution -- in whole and in part -- is totally alien to the real causes of the Central American crisis and only favors the interventionist interests of the Reagan administration and opens the way to a major and generalized conflict in the area.

In this respect, Nicaragua continues to believe that a bilateral dialogue based on the spirit of Contadora is proper, because it is a serious effort toward solution of the problem in the region.

In this way, Nicaragua reaffirms its position of keeping the doors open to dialogue and negotiation. But at this moment, the solution to the problem has the following unyielding demands: The unconditional withdrawal of the Somozist counterrevolutionary forces that have invaded Nicaragua with U.S. support and aid; and an immediate end to all attacks along the border of Nicaraguan territory being carried out by the counterrevolutionary bands and the Honduran Army.

The attitude assumed by the Governments of Honduras and the United States in relation to Nicaragua and other countries of the area promotes violence, interventionism and crime, which is systematically obstructing every serious effort to reduce tensions. This attitude is rapidly damaging every real possibility of reaching a negotiated solution to the Central American problem. The serious responsibility of trying to prevent a general conflict requires everyone's effort. This effort should be fundamentally aimed at preventing the continuation, development and increase of aggressive U.S. policy in the region, where -- against the will of our peoples and without any right -- the United States seeks to impose a military solution in order to restore foreign domination and preserve the obsolete structures of exploitation that lead to underdevelopment, poverty and slavery.

[Dated] Managua, 8 April 1983; year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty.
[Signed] Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Daniel Ortega on Dialogue

PA102151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1659 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (EFE) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has asserted that the mistaken policy adopted by the United States has made Central America "one of the world's main centers of tension."

In an interview published today by the Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO, Commander Ortega said that "as long as U.S. policy is not thoughtful, serious and responsible, it will continue to increase tension in the Latin American region."

Ortega commented that the Central American situation could become even more serious, since "there exists the threat of direct U.S. intervention in view of the situation in El Salvador.

Ortega indicated that there exists on the part of the United States a policy of "Vietnamization" of the conflict in El Salvador, which might create a "highly critical situation in the region."

The Sandinist commander told UNOMASUNO that the current U.S. Administration "must admit the reality of the changes in the Central American region." The United States "cannot try to impose a speculative and unrealistic policy in the face of the reality of these changes," Daniel Ortega Saavedra added.

The coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta reiterated to the Mexican paper that this country is willing to hold a dialogue with the United States as soon as Americans "understand that we must hold a dialogue and restore relations."

Ortega explained that as a first step it would be possible to hold a dialogue "without prior conditions of any kind in which there would be a willingness on the part of both parties to discuss points of common interest."

Ortega said that the dialogue must be held between Nicaragua and the United States, although he has suggested the presence of a third country such as Mexico to act as a witness. Ortega said that "we have proposed the necessary presence of a third country as a witness for the meeting to achieve really positive results. Otherwise, we might repeat previous situations."

He told UNOMASUNO that there have been meetings between delegates of the Sandinist government and the U.S. Administration, but that "the results of the meetings have averted rather than facilitated the possibility of a dialogue. Daniel Ortega Saavedra stated that in Central America there is a bigger problem than that between his country and the United States on the one hand and Honduras and Nicaragua on the other, and that is El Salvador. "El Savador's problem is really explosive and cannot wait very long."

GOVERNMENT REJECTS HONDURAN PROPOSAL AT OAS

PA111951 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 11 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry wishes to express its grave concern over the presentation by Honduras of a draft resolution in the OAS Permanent Council whose approval would hinder the current efforts being made in the continent and the world to prevent a generalized war in Central America and to safeguard international peace and security.

We believe that the continuation of maneuvers that have the objective of isolating Nicaragua and of trying to place us in an evident disadvantageous position do not contribute in any way to the search for security in the region. Those maneuvers can only have the objective of creating the framework to further develop the overall U.S. policy of aggressions against Nicaragua.

In the face of the just and fair appeal of the signatory countries of the Contadora declaration, within whose spirit Nicaragua has issued a call for a direct dialogue with the United States and Honduras, another proposal has been launched.

That proposal is completely unacceptable to the Nicaraguan Government due to its partial character that is alien to the real causes of the Central American crisis. It not only denies the importance of direct dialogue between Nicaragua and the countries involved in the aggression we are experiencing, but it also seeks to legitimize the presence of invading forces in our territory, whose unconditional withdrawal is an inalienable requirement for all lasting solutions.

The Nicaraguan Government does not believe it is wise to jeopardize international efforts underway in the United Nations and the consultations being carried out among Latin American governments to find mechanisms that will promote the peace and security of each of the countries of the region.

Therefore, Nicaragua issues a call to the responsible Latin American countries to firmly defend the interests of peace in the region and the continent and to reject all proposals that by their own nature do not contribute to such an end. [Dated] Managua, 11 April 1983, Foreign Ministry.

BORGE REPORTS DEATH OF 49 ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA120307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge declared tonight that 49 anti-Sandinists had been killed in clashes that took place in the northern part of the country. Borge made this statement to ACAN-EFE at the Gonzalez Theater in Managua at the end of the 4th congress of the so-called "Latin American Unity" group, made up of representatives from organizations of 34 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The minister did not specify the exact place where the anti-Sandinists were killed, but he did say that the bodies of the 49 "counterrevolutionaries" were found in the northern part of the country after yesterday's clashes.

Unofficially it was learned here today that in the last few days there have been armed clashes in the sector of El Carmen, in Matagalpa Department, and in San Fernando, Nueva Segovia Department.

During the closing of the congress of "Latin American unity," Borge attacked the U.S. Government, accusing it of supplying arms, training and financing to the Somozist bands that have invaded the country. Borge also referred to an ideological campaign promoted by the government of President Reagan accusing the Sandinists of being "Marxists."

"It seems like an idiotic argument, but they accuse us of being Marxists in order to have a license to kill," Borge charged. The minister also reported that the authorities have made various arrests in the past few days of unidentified persons.

MORE U.S. UNIVERSITIES INVITE BORGE TO VISIT

PA070424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has received two new invitations from U.S. universities to offer seminars, while U.S. Ambassador in Managua Anthony Quainton said Borge's visa "is being studied" in Washington.

Students and professors of Cambridge University, in Massachussetts, and the Woodrow Wilson Center, in Washington, want Borge to talk with them about the Central American situation.

Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities, also in the United States, had already invited the Nicaraguan minister and founder of the FSLN to speak on the same topic.

On the occasion of the first invitations, it was reported that the U.S. State Department "for the time being" would not authorize the minister's entry.

The Managua Sandinist dailies today protested the State Department position of banning Borge from entering the United States. The official paper "BARRICADA" on its last page carried a single headline that read: "People's Poll; Yankees Fear Tomas' Voice."

Columnist Ignacio Briones Torres, of the pro-Sandinist " EL NUEVO DIARIO", in a front-page commentary said: "Reagan fears a confrontation with the revolutionary word, with the revolutionary example, with the revolutionary truth. His refusal is the best evidence of the fear that the new and pure produces in the old and decadent."

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES ANTI-SOMOZIST TRIBUNALS

PA111600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1315 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Decree establishing the anti-Somozist people's tribunals; issued by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 11 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Whereas: 1. The Somozist mercenaries and the U.S. Government have begun an undeclared war against Nicaragua that consists of an invasion of our northern border territory by former Somozist guardsmen from Honduras. In some parts, they have been able to enter deep into our territory.

2. The leaders and members of these counterrevolutionaries have organized themselves into so-called task forces which have killed peasants, technicians, teachers, men, women, elderly people and children of our country and of fraternal countries. They have attacked defenseless towns with heavy weapons, trying to create a climate of terror among the people. These actions endanger the integrity of the nation, and seek to reestablish Somozism in Nicaragua.

3. The actions described in the previous points constitute war crimes against humanity referred to in Article 1 of the convention proscribing such crimes which was ratified by the UN General Assembly in its resolution No 2,391 of 26 November 1968. Article 2 of UN General Assembly Resolution No 3,074 of 3 December 1973, related to that convention, expressly states: All states have the right to try their own nationals for war crimes against humanity.

4. The state of national emergency proclaimed by the national reconstruction government is legitimized by the provisions of Article 4 of the international pact on civil and political rights and Nicaraguan domestic laws, Article 49 of the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans.

The Nicaraguan government has resorted to this emergency legislation in the exercise of the nation's legitimate right to self-defense, but it was an absolutely exceptional and temporary character. It is needed to safeguard institutions and life itself when the usual mechanisms do not permit a return to normalcy.

5. The emergency situation requires swift-acting judicial bodies -- of a temporary character while the state of emergency lasts -- that will try and punish those responsible for these crimes against humanity.

Therefore, in exercise of its powers, it orders the following:

Law on Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals

Article 1. Anti-Somozist people's tribunals of 1st and 2d instance are created to hear the crimes described in Articles 1 and 2 of decree 1,074 of 6 June 1982 and the related crimes described in the penal code. Their organization, operation and jurisdiction will be governed by the provisions of this law.

Article 2. An anti-Somozist people's tribunal of 1st instance is established in Managua with jurisdiction throughout the country. And an anti-Somozist people's appellate tribunal is established in Managua to hear appeals on the rulings of the court of 1st instance.

Article 3. Each of the tribunals to which the previous article refers will be made up of three full members with their respective alternates, appointed by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. One of them will be the president of the tribunal.

Article 4. To be a member of the tribunals one must be: A) A Nicaraguan citizen; B) Over 21 years old; and C) in exercise of one's rights as a citizen. The president of the tribunal must be a lawyer.

Article 5. Each tribunal will appoint a recording secretary, a notifying official and other personnel needed for adequate operation.

Article 6. The hearing of the crimes to which Article 1 of this law refers will be based on the procedures established in decree No 896 of 4 December 1981, with the proviso that the rulings issued by the appeals court are not subject to any ordinary or extraordinary appeal.

Article 7. The JGRN may at its discretion establish other tribunals with jurisdiction over one or several departments of the republic, thus limiting the jurisdiction of the tribunals to which Article 2 of this law refers.

Article 8. The trials still pending for crimes that fall under the procedural regulations of this law will continue to be processed according to the legal regime under which they began.

Article 9. This decree will prevail over any legal provision that contradicts it and will enter into force upon its publication by any news media prior to its publication by the Official Gazette.

Issued in Managua on 11 April 1983, year of struggle for peace and sovereignty. JGRN. Signed: Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas.

ENERGY MINISTER EXPLAINS TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

PA061748 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The energy ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua are at this moment signing a tripartite agreement for electrical interconnection that will permit the distribution of energy among the three countries. The agreement was signed by Emilio Rapaccioli, Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE, minister; German Aparicio, National Electric Power Enterprise general manager; and Mario Hidalgo, director of the Costa Rican Electricity Institute, ICE.

Prior to this agreement we had bilateral agreements for the distribution of electricity between Nicaragua and Honduras and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but with the tripartite agreement, it will be possible to supply electricity to Honduras from Costa Rica through Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has invested $6 million in its interconnection system. There is currently in Central America a shortage of electricity, especially in Honduras, whose hydroelectric plants are of low wattage, and because of the high price of fuel, it has become too expensive to operate its generating plants.

Honduras will pay Nicaragua $100,000 monthly for electricity. Here are more details from INE Minister Rapaccioli: [Begin recording] [Rapaccioli] Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been connected for several years. Now, all three countries are interconnected. At this moment, Costa Rica has a large surplus of electricity; we have enough to meet our country's needs, but Honduras is having difficulty fulfilling the country's demand. The three countries have agreed to the interconnection because they have realized that it will reduce their fuel consumption and that in the case of an emergency, which already has occurred in all three countreis, power problems in any country can be solved by either of the other two countries. The agreement also facilitates the supply of electricity from Costa Rica to Honduras through our system. This is one important aspect of the agreement.

[Question] What negotiations have taken place? What could be the political connotations of this agreement from which Honduras will greatly benefit by buying energy at a very cheap price?

[Answer] We have been discussing this agreement for months. The existing bilateral agreements were used as starting point. We have already been selling electricity to Honduras from Costa Rica, during emergencies, although we did not have an agreement. [end recording]

ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUP ON HONDURAN MOBILIZATION

PA060409 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of America reported today that 5,000 well-equipped Honduran troops are massed only 20 km from Nicaragua on the instructions of U.S. military advisers.

Guillermo Toriello, president of the tribunal and former foreign minister of Guatemala, said that this mobilization constitutes a dangerous act of provocation that is designed solely to cause Nicaragua, in the face of such a threat, also to mobilize its army to defend its sovereignty, which would unleash a war between the two nations.

In a message to the U.S. people, Toriello said that Washington has ordered an increase in flights by electronic radio exploration spy planes with RC-130, SR-71 and U-2 equipment [as heard] over the border area and in Nicaraguan airspace to provide all kinds of information to the army of the tyrant Honduran regime.

The message adds that the plan provides that the deadline for achieving these objectives is June or July at the latest. The document issued by the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of America calls on the U.S. people to prevent the war against Nicaragua and other Central American countries from becoming a regional conflict that could lead the world into a nuclear holocaust.

CLARIN INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO

PY070017 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 19, 20

[Undated interview granted by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to CLARIN correspondents Roberto Pablo Guareschi and Mario Stilman in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, there has never been so much opposition to the Sandinist government as there is now. Not only is the government under attack from former Somoza guards, but other groups which previously supported the revolution have shifted to the opposition as well. What has happened to bring about such a change?

[Answer] Quite frankly, I do not believe that any other Latin American government enjoys as much popular support as ours. But the Nicaraguan people's revolution, which has adopted measures for the benefit of the people, has not been accepted by some groups of our society, of the private sector among others, because they have felt that the revolution has curtailed their rights. Whether or not they are defending their legitimate rights, they are not willing to understand the revolution.

[Question] That sector of the society you are talking about supported the Sandinist revolution against Somoza. The Sandinist movement signed an agreement with them in Costa Rica, namely, the San Jose pact, before the fall of Somoza. This pact supplied the basic conditions for an initial government program....

[Answer] There is no such San Jose pact, much less a signed agreement. There are no pacts.

[Question] CLARIN reporters witnessed the signature of the San Jose pact. The program of government was published. It envisioned elections, a multiparty system and a mixed economy.

[Answer] We have the program of government drawn up by the Sandinist front. We signed no pacts. What really happened is that those sectors, which were represented by Alfonso Robelo, Violeta Chamorro and Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), joined the revolutionary process because they were disappointed with the Somoza government. As a member of the "Group of the 12," I participated in the conversations and at no time was anything offered to them. I will even tell you that they, organized as they were by the U.S. Embassy, understood that the Nicaragua of Somoza was falling to pieces and that there was nothing else for them to do. So they were told to get organized, to participate and to join the Sandinist movement. Later, when they got to know what the revolution was and what measures were taken for the benefit of the people -- measures which did not favor their interests -- they withdrew their support.

[Question] Is the Sandinist government planning to organize a social structure that would be closer to socialism?

[Answer] After the victory of the revolution, both the private sector and the Robelo group objected to elections because they knew we would be the winners.

[Question] Why didn't you then decide to call for elections just the same?
[Answer] The government agreed to call for elections in some 6 years.
[Question] Why don't you call for elections now?
[Answer] Because we will not implement changes just to please imperialists. There has been an agreement and we will stick to it....

[Question] But that agreement was arrived at with people who no longer support it.... Mr Foreign Minister, neither the private sector nor the official church sector supports the Sandinist government.

[Answer] The private sector is not made up of the so-called "great capitalists." The private sector is now at work. The church is not led only by Monsignor Obando. My bishop is the strongest church official in Nicaragua. In his diocese priests are united and, fortunately, they are cooperating with the process.

[Question] Has the pope sent a letter to the Nicaraguan Church asking that priests abandon government posts?

[Answer] No. Monsignor Obando obviously does not like priests in the government. When the matter was submitted to Rome, they replied that, as a local issue, the problem was to be solved in keeping with church regulations. An exception should be considered for any given country whenever such an exception is justified. That is my case.

[Question] Did the pope reprimand Father Cardenal in Managua?

[Answer] There are several reports about that. The only thing I can tell you is that nothing came through the direct and official channels which are used for cases like this one....

[Question] But isn't the pope an official channel?

[Answer] The appropriate official channel for a diocesan priest is the bishop. In the case of a member of a religious order, like myself, it would be the head of the order and the bishop. And nothing came through either channel.

[Question] Both the Nicaraguan opposition and the United States claim that the Nicaraguan Government has practically shifted into the orbit of the communist countries.

[Answer] The reason why the United States has leveled that charge against us -- and this is something the United States cannot admit -- is that Nicaragua is a bad example. All Latin American countries want to be more autonomous and independent of the control the United States has exercised even on powerful countries.... Just imagine how anxious the United States is to control countries like Nicaragua.

[Question] But could Nicaragua have done what you have described without the support of the socialist bloc?

[Answer] But what was the "great" support we received from the socialist bloc?

[Question] Their political support has been visible. They have also expressed certain visible support through their arms sales.

[Answer] The question should be whether we could have made it without the worldwide support received by Nicaragua. We gained a seat at the UN Security Council thanks to the broad support we received from socialist countries in Europe, Asia, from all Arab countries. A support which stemmed from the respect our people have earned for themselves.

[Question] It has been charged that Nicaraguan territory is being used to funnel weapons to Salvadoran guerrilla groups.

[Answer] It is a big lie and a slander that Nicaragua is responsible for the heroic struggle the Salvadoran patriots have been waging. If it were true that a large flow of arms to El Salvador is taking place, the Government of El Salvador could speak for itself. Isn't it up to El Salvador to produce evidence of this charge and to take us to the UN Security Council? Why is it that the United States and Honduras are the ones which have been saying that Nicaraguan territory is being used for this purpose? In the first place, they have to prove it; secondly, how could one explain the fact that Honduras has systematically rejected all Nicaraguan proposals to the effect of conducting a joint patrol of the border to control the arms traffic?

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, we haven't heard you explicitly denying that arms are being funneled to Salvadoran guerrillas through Nicaragua.

[Answer] I cannot categorically tell you that no rifle or something else has gone through Nicaragua because no country in the world could say that. Yet no revolution could be carried out with just that. Thomas Enders told me in my office in Managua that our army must be turning a blind eye to all this. I told him; "You cannot deny yourself that some weapons secured by the Salvadoran revolutionary forces had come from the United States since we ourselves obtained our first weapons for our revolutionary struggle in the United States; we crossed five countries to arrive in Mexico." And this could happen again now with Nicaragua, although never to a significant extent because then we would notice it. I told Enders: "Tell us where that is happening and we will stop it." He said: If I tell you that I would be burning my source. What sources? I asked. Those satellites and reconnaissance planes we all know about but cannot stop? Do something else, I said. Tell the Hondurans where the arms traffic is taking place; they could act if it were true.... He laughed.

[Question] In May 1981 you met with Honduran officials at the border. It was a very high level meeting. What agreements did you reach then?

[Answer] I attended that meeting and the following specific proposals were made: First, that all Somozist camps in Honduran territory be removed; second, that joint surveillance be carried out to make arms trafficking, whether large or small, impossible.

[Question] What happened?

[Answer] They never wanted to do it.

[Question] Why have you time and again turned down the Honduran proposal to hold a regional meeting?

[Answer] That is a big lie disseminated by imperialism. Due to border incidents I wrote to [Honduran foreign minister Paz Barnica proposing to him that I go to Tegucigalpa to discuss this bilateral problem which, if not brought under control, only God could know where it could lead us. He said yes but immediately left for the OAS where he submitted a six-point program on Central America. Then he invited me to go to Tegucigalpa to discuss those six points, overlooking my proposal to hold a bilateral meeting. I agreed and promised to make every effort to have the Honduran proposal included on the agenda of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers. And what happened? He never called that meeting.

[Question] Why don't you call that meeting now?

[Answer] Because the United States launched the idea of a Central American Democratic Community which will exclude us. How could we understand each other if we cannot even hold bilateral talks with Honduras? Precisely today (meaning yesterday) we asked the Security Council for Perez de Cuellar's mediation to promote dialogue in line with the spirit of Contadora with the participation of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico.

[Question] Don't you think that no solution will be reached until you talk with the United States?

[Answer] No, no, no.... We proposed to hold separate bilateral talks with Honduras and the United States.

[Question] From the military standpoint, how could 2,000 men enter your territory?

[Answer] We are currently at the military stage. The thing is that we do not have the capacity to cover every point at the border.

[Question] But they have basically entered through Nueva Segovia....

[Answer] Through Nueva Segovia and Zelaya Norte. This is a U.S. invasion carried out by mercenaries similar to that of the Bay of Pigs and Playa Giron. Now they are inside. It will be perhaps very difficult for them to get out. The question is what the United States is going to do now that it is already inside, that it is already trapped.

[Question] Do you believe a direct confrontation is inevitable?

[Answer] It could happen as a result of [Honduran President] Suazo Cordova's irresponsible policy. For our part, we have tried to avoid it by every possible means. We are still doing that now. I believe everyone would recognize our right to hunt for those people (the anti-Sandinists) who, after striking, go back to Honduran territory, to hunt for them inside their camps, inside Honduras, that is, internationally this would be recognized by the law.

[Question] Yes?

[Answer] But we have never done this and will not do it. But to the extent to which Honduras fails to regain its full sovereignty, which has been interfered with by the United States, we increasingly, unwillingly move closer toward adopting that measure.

[Question] Let us be precise, Foreign Minister, would you go as far as the Somozist sanctuaries in Honduras?

[Answer] The Somozists are going into Nicaragua where it will be much easier to capture them; but you can rest assured that Nicaragua will never fail to do what it has to do to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

[Question] Much has been said about Argentine, Israeli, South Korean and South Vietnamese advisers being with the Somozists...

[Answer] One ought to be very careful about this and I sam saying this as a Latin American. The imperialists want to make it look as though they are supported in this. We know people of other nationalities are involved but it is the United States which is directing this. The main thing here, that is, concerning Argentine citizens is that we have full confidence in the Argentine president's statement that if any Argentine citizen is involved in this he is acting on his own and is in no way related to an Argentine Government policy. Concerning the Israelis, they are indeed involved and are directly following the criminal, bold, irresponsible policy of the Menahem Begin regime. The imperialists seek to convert Honduras into their Israel in Central America.

[Question] Finally, negotiation or open war?

[Answer] Those people will be completely annihilated in Nicaragua and imperialism is probably playing its last card to achieve its diabolical goal of "recovering" Nicaragua.

[Question] People usually bet everything they have on their "last card."

[Answer] So what. If it is their last one, they will play it hoping that there will be another.

NEW JUSTICE MINISTER TO BE APPOINTED

PA111825 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Justice Ministry officials and employees have been informed by Minister Carlos Arguello Gomez that Dr Ernesto Castillo will once again be justice minister. Arguello Gomez will return to his previous post of deputy minister. The current deputy minister, Boris Vega, will head one of the anti-Somozist people's tribunals. The government junta may announce the ministerial changes today, along with the appointment of members of the anti-Somozist people's tribunals.

GRENADA

BISHOP, WHITEMAN BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT TO DPRK

FL091541 Bridgetown CANA in English 1455 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, April 9, CANA -- Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop flew out yesterday at the head of a four man delegation for an official visit to North Korea, the state-owned Radio Free Grenada (RFG) reported today. It said the visit is at the invitation of Korean President Kim Il-song. Bishop is accompanied by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, ambassador to the Soviet Union, Richard Jacobs and ambassador to the European Community, Mario Bullen. RFG did not say how long the prime minister would be away, but said he would hold talks with Kim Il-song and is expected to address a mass rally.

PRO-GRENADA RESOLUTION TO SI CONGRESS IN LISBON

FL090015 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] A resolution is to be submitted to the Congress of Socialist International, [SI] now taking place in Lisbon, Portugal, urging that the United States show respect for the rights of Grenada as a sovereign state. The resolution will be put forward by former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, one of the vice presidents of Socialist International.

According to a spokesman for Mr Manley's People's National Party, the resolution would also call on the Reagan administration to cease to inspire or disseminate information which is misleading, untrue, inaccurate or calculated to damage the vital interests of Grenada. In order to assist the world community in obtaining a fair and objective report of the facts as they relate to Grenada, the resolution calls on Socialist International to send a fact-finding mission to Grenada. The findings of this mission, it said, should be reported to an appropriate socialist international committee for publication and transmission to all members of the movement and to the next congress. The draft resolution by Mr Manley follows the recent attacks on Grenada by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the threat of armed aggression by U.S. imperialism.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DEFENSE MANEUVERS 23-24 APR

PA100220 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Preparations for the (Jeremiah Richardson) defense of the homeland maneuver which is scheduled for 23 and 24 April is said to be moving into top gear. According to Lt Col (Pivot Lane) of the peoples revolutionary armed forces, indications so far suggest that this maneuver will be bigger and better than all previous maneuvers held since the revolution. Lieutenant Colonel (Lane) told [word indistinct] news that during the next 12 days there will be increased military preparations, particularly in the people's militia. Comrade (Lane) has issued an appeal for all Grenadians to join either the combat or service sections of the militia noting that both areas are necessary if you have to successfully defend our country against the aggressive forces of the imperialism. Lieutenant Colonel (Lane) also disclosed that a massive motorcade will be held during the maneuvers of 23 and 24 April.

JAMAICA

SOVIET BLOC ASSAILS U.S. OVER LAW OF SEA

FL090200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2358 GMT 8 Apr 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 8, CANA -- Eastern bloc countries today lashed out angrily at the United States for its selective application of the United Nation's Convention on the Law of the Sea, and accused Washington of attempting to seize for itself and its Western allies the resources of the deep seabed declared by the U.N. as the common heritage of mankind. The strong statement on behalf of the Eastern European states was delivered by Soviet delegate, Igor Kolosovskiy, during the final plenary of the four-week session of the Preparatory Commission (Prepcom) of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the Law of the Sea Tribunal, which ended here today.

It was in response to the U.S. decision a month ago to declare a 200 mile exclusive economic zone in keeping with the Law of the Sea Convention, while at the same time rejecting that part of treaty dealing with the provisions for exploiting the resources of the deep seabed. The U.S. declaration applies to mainland USA and its territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

The U.S., which has refused to sign the treaty, is unhappy about provisions in the treaty requiring the transfer of deep seabed mining technology from industrialised to developing countries. Washington also says the convention is not sufficiently in favour of private enterprise.

Mr Kolosovskiy said the United States, by its action, had showed it intended "on the basis of its unilateral acts and separate arrangements with some of its allies, to proceed with attempts to conduct activities in the international seabed area which are clearly directed towards seizure of the seabed resources, proclaimed by the United Nations as the common heritage of mankind."

Washington has been successful in persuading some important Western countries, including Britain and West Germany, against signing the convention, and has spoken of the possibility of creating a "mini-treaty" to reflect their interests. "Obviously, the U.S. Administration, by its proclamation, pursues certain far-reaching objectives, namely to obliterate the convention, to substitute it with a number of unilateral acts dealing with the most important world ocean issues, and by separate arrangements on these issues with certain countries," Kolosovskiy said.

The Group of 77, the Third World caucus, made a strong declaration a month ago against selective application of the Law of the Sea Convention, but did not go so far as to call the U.S. by name. But Kolosovskiy charged that Washington's action was part of the Reagan administration's overall foreign policy "aimed at acquiring unilateral advantages to the detriment of the interests of other states, sowing discord among states as well as confrontation, and aggravating the international situation."

The four-week session ended with Africa's compromise candidate, Tanzania's minister of justice, Joseph Warioba, being elected chairman by acclamation, and a statement of understanding among regional groups on how the work of the Prepcom should be structured.

But there was no decision on where the next four-week session during August/September will be held, and the finalisation of this will be among the new chairman's first tasks in the intervening months during consultations with the chairmen or regional groups. Warioba was put up by the Africans last week when it was clear after three weeks that their original nominee, Cameroonian diplomat Paul Engo, would not gain the required consensus.

More on Meeting

FL090335 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority today elected Tanzania's Minister of Justice Joseph Warioba as its chairman and simultaneously endorsed the consensus statement of understanding of the Preparatory Commission. We have the story from Joan Campbell.

[Joan Campbell] The chairman, who was elected by acclaim, also got approval for his recommendation that the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission should take place at least 4 weeks before the annual fall meeting of the UN General Assembly. Although Zambia raised the question of where this next meeting would be held, the matter was not discussed in the closing plenary session at the Kingston headquarters of the interim seabed authority. There had been reports during the conference that some members of the secretariat and some delegations were dissatisfied with Jamaica as a venue because of the high cost of living.

Mr Warioba talked of the long time that most of the delegates had spent together since the start of the third special session of the UN on the seabed authority. Mr Warioba commented that the difficulties encountered over the past 4 weeks of closed meetings by the geopolitical groups had been an indication of the task ahead, but he was confident of the dedication by delegates to find solutions. He felt the document which the meetings had produced will be a good guide when next the preparatory commission meets.

The (?full strength) of the group, all six, expressed confidence on the future of the seabed concept. Australia, speaking for the Western (world) and other groups, said the results of the 4 weeks were less than they would have liked and the firm hand of the chairman was needed earlier in the deliberations.

Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77, spoke of the enormous task facing the chairman and asked that a statement by the Group of 77 regarding unilateral decision-making by certain interests, including the U.S., should be officially circulated.

Gambia, for the African group, said there was a time during the 4 weeks that some have found it hard to justify being at the conference but it was, in the long run, satisfying that there had been consensus.

Brazil spoke on behalf of the Latin American group and the Soviet Union on behalf of the Eastern European bloc. Japan spoke for the Asian group and said there had been some lack of consensus in the talks, although, in his closing, Chairman Warioba disputed that view.

Other nations which made a contribution included Colombia and Chile, who spoke of South American pioneers in international law concepts, including Simon Bolivar. Host delegates from Jamaica, in a short speech from Solicitor General Ken Rattray, thanked delegates and others who had expressed gratitude for Jamaica's hospitality. He pledged Jamaica's fullest support to the (?rest) of the seabed authority.

CHILE

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ISSUE PAPER ON MILITARY

PY080317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Santiago, 6 Apr (EFE) -- The relations between the military and civilians is one of the main issues covered in the document entitled "Rebirth of Democracy in Chile," which was published by the Technical Secretariat of the Commission for Political Studies of Christian Democratic Learnings, and released to the press today.

The document indicates that "the more responsibility a serviceman has within a democratic system, the more dedicated he will be to this system, to its maintenance, stability and improvement."

The authors of the document feel that "the proper relationship between a democratic regime and the armed forces is based on having the servicement play their professional role in society. This means that they should not be isolated within their environment."

The document claims that by incorporating them into society, "a mutual and true understanding between military and civilian leaders of each others' characteristics would be born."

EXPLOSIVE DEVICE GOES OFF IN PROVIDENCIA 5 APR

PY081706 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 24

[Excerpts] An explosive device of medium intensity went off in Providencia at 2250 last night. The explosion occurred along Jorge Matte Street, a few meters away from Diego de Almagro Street. The explosion partially destroyed a high-tension pylon holding a transformer, but did not cause a blackout.

This is the second dynamite attack carried out in this neighborhood in the past 2 weeks.

PARAGUAY

INTERIOR MINISTRY EXPELS URUGUAYAN JOURNALIST

PY110329 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Apr 83 p 10

[Excerpt] Uruguayan journalist Jose Maria Orlando, who had been working with this newspaper training journalists, was expelled from the country last night on orders from Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro. Orlando's detention and expulsion is another example of how the press is harassed by the Interior Ministry. It is this type of action that causes our country to be included on the black list of those which violate human rights.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Miguel Angel Bestard last night told ABC that Orlando had been expelled because he had been working in the country despite having only a tourist visa, which is not permitted.